Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XX. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1866. NUMBER 145.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1866.

THE NEWS.

The total issue to date of National Bank circulation is [illegible].

The total amount of gold shipped from New York last week on European account was [illegible].

Internal Revenue receipts for the present fiscal year amount to $121,965,410.

Gold closed in New York last evening at [illegible].

The President has ordered the appointment of General Gordon Granger as Colonel of one of the new infantry regiments.

A letter from Buenos Ayres says the wool clip in that country will probably exceed that of last year. It is estimated at four million arrobas, [illegible] pounds, and will be worth twelve millions of silver dollars.

On Friday night a young man named Julius Wilber was killed at Dundee, Ill. He was a brakeman on the Fox River Railroad, and, in uncoupling some cars while the train was in motion, he fell under the wheels, where he was crushed, the left leg being cut off above the knee.

Ericsson has had an iron-clad, of his usual [illegible] pattern, named after him in Sweden. The Government is building another, two hundred and fifty feet long, with a turret covered with 12-inch plates, to carry two 15-inch guns.

[illegible] would eventually exhaust the means and patience of litigants. Some of the heirs are confident that if their claims could be brought before an honest and impartial tribunal, justice would be done them, and to this end they now seek to bring the subject before the United States Courts, in an action which would legitimately belong to that tribunal.

Fourteen bears have been killed recently in Albany, N. H. The *Portsmouth Journal* says they have been quite bold. Three of them committed the offence of visiting a farmer's orchard. When discovered, one of them had ascended a tree and was deliberately shaking off the fruit, while the other two were gathering it up. One bear was killed in Conway Centre, near the Town House.

A foreign letter states that an official despatch was received at Berlin, from Paris, on the [illegible] inst., stating that the recovery of the Emperor Napoleon from his illness was hopeless, and that the hour of his death was hourly looked for. An extract from another correspondent, published this morning, gives valuable information in regard to the present policy of the French Government touching Mexican affairs.

The subject of repudiation is extensively agitated in North Carolina, and some of the members of the Legislature will be chosen on that issue. The *Newbern Times* says the various taxes levied and collected by the United States Government [illegible] the people can possibly get, and there is nothing left with which to pay State taxes, and they are looking out for some excuse to throw a portion, at least, of the burden off their shoulders.

From year to year the Falls of Niagara gradually wear away, but it is hardly perceptible. But within the past two weeks, the American Fall has undergone a very great change; huge masses of rock have caved away, about one hundred and fifty feet from Luna Island, giving this part of the Fall quite as perfect a horse shoe shape as that on the Canadian side of the river.

Rev. Samuel Helffenstein, the oldest minister in the German Reformed Church of the United States, died in Philadelphia on Wednesday last, aged ninety-two years. He was known personally to every German Reformed congregation in existence in Pennsylvania during his active ministry, he having been prominent in all the operations of the denomination to which he belonged.

It is announced that the term of service of Vice Admiral Hope, in command of the British squadron stationed in North American waters, will soon expire, and that for his successor Vice Admiral Sir George Rodney Mundy, John Elphinstone Erskine, and Richard Laird Warren, are prominent candidates. Vice Admiral Elliot, it is announced by the London Army and Navy Gazette, will probably be appointed if he wishes the position.

The Ottumwa (Iowa) *Courier*, now that the election is over, calls upon the citizens of that thriving young city to look after needed improvements. They are urged to look after the North Missouri and Cedar Rapids Railroad, and see that it is completed at an early day; to organize a stock company to improve the water power of the DesMoines River; to build a bridge across the river, and to build a railroad to Washington, in Washington County.

The Alabama Legislature has appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of donating three hundred and twenty acres of public land to each Confederate soldier of that State who is incapacitated for labor by reason of wounds received in the late war. While this method of rewarding treason is under consideration, Major General [illegible] reports to General Howard that "the location of homesteads by the freedmen is progressing favorably; but it is questionable whether the freedmen will be allowed to remain peaceably upon the lands."

The exports of petroleum from Philadelphia during the month of September amounted to [illegible] gallons, and during the period from January 1 to October 1, 1866, to [illegible] gallons. This large export was, however, exceeded by that of New York, which, since January 1, of the present year, has reached [illegible] gallons. [illegible]

The regulations prescribing the new naval uniform do not go into effect until the 1st of December. There is much discussion as to the style of new coat, many of the best officers objecting very decidedly to the proposed swallow-tail garment. Admiral Farragut has decided upon the one which he will wear by virtue of his rank. [illegible]

The Spanish Government, which still [illegible]

The work of boring the Hoosac Mountains, in Western Massachusetts, is going forward at three principal places—on the easterly side, at the Deerfield River, at the [illegible], and on the west side. [illegible] The total distance gained is more than a mile. Three miles of a solid rock yet remain to be tunnelled.

A New Orleans paper says that the great want in that city at the present time is house room. Since the close of the war the population has increased from fifty to seventy-five thousand souls, without any corresponding increase in the number of buildings. This want was severely felt the last winter, and will be felt much more the coming one. Rents are fully one-third higher. Families that last year were paying $50 a month are now paying $100. Those who were paying $500 are now paying from $1,000 to $1,200. The Pontalba Buildings, on Jackson Square, have been rented anew this year at nearly double the figures of last year, and where portions of them have been sublet the rent is correspondingly higher.

The descendants of Anneke Jans appear determined to make another effort to test the claims of Trinity (N. Y.) Church Corporation to the property held by it, and for that purpose are about to hold meetings to collect material for the contest. It is understood that Charles O'Conner, Esq., has been retained by some of the heirs, and it is said that this week or next a portion of the property in dispute will be offered for sale by the heirs claiming it, so as to bring a test case before the courts. The trust held by Trinity Corporation is very extensive, and said to be worth at the present time about sixty million of dollars. The matter of title has been frequently in litigation, and has cost Trinity Corporation hundreds of thousands of dollars to defend. Under the circumstances, success in the pending suit would seem to be hopeless unless there is newly discovered evidence which can be produced, for, with millions at its command, the Corporation [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM CAIRO.

[illegible]

FROM BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Reported Serious Illness of Louis Napoleon.

HIS DEATH SAID TO BE HOURLY LOOKED FOR.

Present Policy of the French Government on the Mexican Question.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Decision in Regard to the Payment of Bounties.

Revenue Receipts During the Present Fiscal Year, $121,965,410.

THE CONDEMNED FENIANS.

Great Indignation Among the Irish Population.

Comments on the Affair By New-York and Canada Papers.

STIRRING CALL FOR A FENIAN MASS MEETING IN BUFFALO.

From South America.

ACCOUNT OF A NAVAL BOMBARDMENT ON THE PARANA RIVER.

FROM EUROPE.

By Steamer—Serious Illness of the Emperor Napoleon—His Death Hourly Expected—Policy of the French Government on the Mexican Question.

NEW YORK, October 27.—The New York *Tribune's* Berlin correspondent, October 11th, says: "The celebrated Dr. Langen Beck, the Chief Surgeon of our army, left several days ago for Biarritz, to consult with the physician of the French Emperor on the possibility of an operation.

"Yesterday a despatch was received from our Embassy at Paris that there is no hope of the recovery of Napoleon, and that his death may be hourly expected. The fact is being still kept secret."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing under date of October [illegible], gives the following as the upshot of the Mexican mission, as viewed from that point:

The policy adopted by the French Government on the Mexican question is not simply limited to the withdrawal of the army of occupation. It embraces three other measures, not enumerated with the first. The settlement of matters will probably occur all at once, so as to make preparations to evacuate Mexico at once. The first measure has for its object to secure the French debt. The second has reference to the [illegible] abdication of Maximilian. The third has for its aim the re-establishment of a [illegible] Republic under a native-born leader, who has not been compromised in any of the struggles, and who will be enabled to establish himself without much opposition. All attempts to pay the French debts show that Napoleon will stick to his contract at the ports of Tampico, Vera Cruz and Matamoras, where he will collect half of the custom house dues, which have been conceded to her in the above named contract; but if the United States wishes to take the place of the French Government, the French Government will [illegible] and abandon Mexico entirely, on condition that they should guarantee the French debt, for the payment of which the most liberal [illegible] would be granted.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, October 27.

FUNERAL OF A COLORED SERVANT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The funeral of Henry Brown, a colored servant in the family of President Johnson for many years past, was attended from the White House to-day. Colonel Robert Johnson, Private Secretary to the President, and Mrs. Colonel Stover, the President's daughter, accompanied the wife of the deceased in the President's private carriage. The other carriages, which were numerous, were filled with persons of color.

RESIGNATION.

Chas. S. Pike, of Massachusetts, has resigned his position as Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

FUNDS IN THE TREASURY.

The amount of funds in the Treasury cash vault to-day was [illegible], of which over three million dollars were in legal tender notes, and nearly three hundred and fifty thousand in gold.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

The total issue to date of National Bank circulation is [illegible], for the redemption of which the Government holds securities to the amount of [illegible].

LANDS ENTERED.

Over twelve thousand acres of public lands were entered for actual settlement at the branch office at Ionia, Michigan, during the month of September.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were [illegible]. The receipts from the 1st of July, the commencement of the present fiscal year, to date, amount to [illegible].

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Fractional currency was received from the printing bureau during the week to the amount of [illegible]. Shipped to Assistant Treasurer, National Depositories and National Banks, [illegible]. Redeemed [illegible].

NEW REGULAR ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

NEW YORK, October 27.—The *Post's* special says the President and General Grant [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CONDEMNED FENIANS.

Indignation of the Irish Population of the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] newspaper is not in favor of carrying out the sentence, as there was no evidence that he actually committed murder. His crime was purely political. Another large lot of war material has arrived from England.

NEW YORK, October 27.—The *Evening Express* says the sentence of Colonel Lynch to death still continues to be an exciting topic in Fenian circles. There seems to be a general impression among the Brotherhood that the sentence will not be carried out, and that all the prisoners will be sent to jail for life. This anticipation has had the effect of materially modifying the feeling against the Canadian Government which would otherwise exist. It is understood that a mass meeting will be called in this city to express sympathy with Colonel Lynch and his associates, and take steps to procure his release.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Further Intelligence Concerning the War Between Paraguay and Brazil—Bombardment of a Fort on the Parana River—A Brazilian Ironclad Blown Up—The Paraguayans Abandon their Position.

NEW YORK, October 27.—The *World's* Buenos Ayres correspondent of September 25th gives the following statement of the war between Paraguay and Brazil, and the present situation of the hostilities:

When, in 1864, Brazil aided General Flores in his rebellion in Uruguay, Lopez sent a message to say that he would not permit it, but Brazil persisted and carried Flores [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM MONMOUTH, ILL.

A Bread-and-Butter [illegible]—Colfax—An [illegible] Good Report [illegible] District.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

[illegible]

FROM DETROIT.

Ovation to General [illegible] Speeches at [illegible] Central—A [illegible]—General Schurz—[illegible]

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

[illegible]

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

[illegible] succeeded by the Copperheads last night, and got off some "buncombe" here for the laboring men. This evening, by hard drumming, about two hundred and fifty men and four women were gathered in the Assembly Chamber, to listen two hours to the harangue from Doolittle, the most noticeable portions of which were the assertions that if the present treatment of the rebel States was continued, they would have a revolution, as our fathers did, and if it still excluded from representation, the loyal men of the South would concede that traitors were not far out of the way.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Decoration of a Mexican General—Military Authority—Governor Wells to Re-assemble the Constitutional Convention of 1864—The Cotton Crop.

NEW YORK, October 27.—The *Herald's* New Orleans special says: "I am semi-officially informed that Ortega and staff, now here, will not be permitted to enter Mexico, and perhaps will be arrested here.

"The military commander is absent for a few days, but there is unusual stir at headquarters tonight. Something is on the tapis."

The *Tribune's* New Orleans special says: "Judge Cooley, who presided at a recent term of the Circuit Court at Alexandria, has returned to this city, and represents the parish of Rapid as being in a state of anarchy."

NEW ORLEANS, October 27.—It is reported on [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM DECATUR.

[illegible]

FROM NEW YORK.

[illegible]

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[illegible]

FROM QUEBEC.

[illegible]

FROM MADISON.

[illegible]

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Our San Francisco Letter.

Mount Tamalpias—A Trip to the Mountains—The Services of a Doctor—The Ascent—Superb Scenery—A San Francisco Shooting Quail—Wild Snow Berries—California Trees—An Impromptu Race.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SAN FRANCISCO, September [illegible], 1866.

Among the first objects which strike the eye of the California-bound traveller as he approaches the Golden Gate is the bold clear outline of the great

MOUNT TAMALPIAS,

which rises abruptly from the sea close on the northern side of the Gate, in the county of Marin, its southern spur coming down to the water's edge, and forming Lime Point, opposite the Presidio de San Francisco, half way from the entrance at Points Lobos and Bonita to San Francisco. Looking from [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] still steeper and sharper than any which had preceded it, and the guide told us that we have passed the hardest of the trip. We had seen deer tracks in abundance along the road, but no deer, and worst of all, though innumerable berries were to be seen in any quantity all along, the grizzly bears which should be there to luxuriate on them were not out. The Doctor was disconsolate and bothered the guide continually about bears. At length the guide thinking he must do something to appease the Doctor, dismounted and pointing out on a bare rocky flat some tracks of an animal said:—"There went a famous old grizzly! Do you see his toe marks in the dirt?" "Yes, friend of my heart, I do! And a fine sensible old bear he was too. I notice that he goes sharp shod to help him climb, and has long heel corks." The guide gave me a look more in sorrow than in anger, and mounted his steed and rode off in gloomy silence. That bear had a man on his back when he made those tracks as sure as I am a sinner.

AT THE SUMMIT.

"Look!" and the guide, whirling his horse around on the grassy nose, or table land we had just reached, pointed towards the world below. What a landscape! On one side the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] verse. Longfellow and Whittier will write often. Higginson, who has written nothing for the *Atlantic* during the last year, except book notices, will write for every number on army and social life and literary matters. Parton will furnish a series of papers on the industrial resources of the country, with some biographical sketches. Edward Hale, author of "The Man without a Country," will write a series of tales and sketches, the title of the first being, "How Mr. Fry would have Preached it." Bayard Taylor will send from abroad some papers on the "By-ways of Europe." Agassiz will furnish scientific essays, beginning with one on the geological formation of Cape Cod. C. D. Shanly and Frederick Sheldon, of New York, both capital magazinists, will write often. Mrs. Stowe will not write much, as she is to devote herself to a novel, which will appear in the *Atlantic* when finished. I cannot remember when a new year of this periodical has opened with such definite assurance of good material."

STREET RAILWAY DEPOT.

The New Offices of the North Division City Railway Company.

[illegible]

A BLOOD-THIRSTY PROCEEDING.—[illegible]

[illegible]

The Atlantic for Next Year.

[illegible]

THE NORTH SIDE ROBBERY.—[illegible]

[illegible]

THE WINTER [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] days before the real winter of our discontent sets in. But look to the wood pile and the coal bin betimes.

In the spring the horticulturist sows for autumn. In the autumn the wide-awake sows for winter. On household in these threshold days of winter so sow that the sowing may save the sorrows of winter.

FAIR AT THE RINK.—The last of a series of sixteen entertainments which have been given at the Wabash Avenue Skating Rink, by St. Patrick's Catholic Parish, closed on Saturday night, that evening being devoted to obtaining funds for the relief of orphans. The previous days have been for the benefit of the different churches of the city—the first four days for the South Division, the next four days for the North Division, and seven for the West Division. The attendance and proceeds during most of the time were satisfactory.

The exceedingly unpleasant weather of Saturday made the receipts at that time much less than could have been desired. The proprietors of the Rink generously gave the use of that building for that evening for one-third of the proceeds, which could not have been very large.

SMALL RASCALITIES.—Several small larceny cases were brought before the Police Court on Saturday. John Kelly had been [illegible]

[illegible]

At the Academy of Music the historical drama of "Prinz Friedrich," founded upon the early life of Frederick the Great, will be presented this evening by Mr. Bennet's dramatic company.

VAGRANCY.—James Murphy, a vagrant "bummer" and rowdy, from the vicinity of Cottage Grove, was brought before the Police Court on Saturday morning and fined $25.

SCRIVEN'S Advertising Agency, 31 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive Advertisements for the Tribune, and all the leading papers throughout the United States and Canada.

Masonic.

MASONIC FUNERAL.

The members of WAUBANSIA LODGE, No. 160, F. & A. M., are requested to meet at their Hall, McVicker's Theatre building, on SUNDAY, 28th inst., at one o'clock, sharp, and proceed in a body to Graceland, to attend the burial of our late brother, Myron C. Parsons. All members of the order, also members of the Bar, are cordially invited to attend.

Per order, B. STONE, W. M.
T. E. CHURCH, Secretary.

Society Meetings.

FENIANS, ATTENTION!

A meeting of the F. B. will be held at their Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, 29th inst., for the purpose of making arrangements for a Public Meeting, to be held at the Court House on Tuesday Evening next, to take action in regard to the Fenian prisoners in the hands of the blood-thirsty Canucks. All sympathizers with the oppressed, and all lovers of universal liberty are invited to attend the public meeting.

Lectures.

CHARLES A. HAYDEN,
Liberal Speaker on Rational Religion,

Lectures in CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE on Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock. Entrance on Washington-st. Seats free.

Amusements.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Extra Announcement.

It is with great pleasure I inform my friends and the public, that

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 2D,

Has been selected for my first Benefit since assuming the Directorship of COL. WOOD'S COSY AND POPULAR TEMPLE OF AMUSEMENT. To give GREATER ECLAT to the occasion, the grand Legendary Drama of

"The Duke's Motto,"

(Which, upon its first production at this establishment, was played for THIRTY consecutive nights, to crowded and delighted audiences,)

WILL BE REVIVED,

WITH ALL ITS

Splendid Scenery,
Gorgeous Dresses,
Extensive Machinery,
Original Music,
Graceful Dances,

And cast to the full strength of the

MUSEUM STAR COMPANY!

The Box Sheet is now open, and seats can be secured.

The Public's Obedient Servant,

FRANK AIKEN.

Coal and Iron.

COAL AND IRON.

HOLBROOK & PARKER,

DEALERS IN

COAL AND PIG IRON,

Cor. Kingsbury and Indiana-sts.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS,

DRAWER 5817.

Medical.

DR. LIGHTHILL

CAN BE CONSULTED

For a Short Time Longer,

AT THE

Sherman House,

ON

CATARRH

BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, LOSS OF VOICE, OFFENSIVE BREATH, DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, and diseases of the EYE, EAR THROAT AND LUNGS.

MRS. M. S. CURTIS, M. D.,
178 West Washington-st., Chicago.

Mrs. C. has had a successful practice of eight years in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., with an extensive experience in Obstetrics, in all its complications. Best of references given. Calls attended to in all parts of the city.

Fur Goods.

FURS.

Ladies intending to have their Furs dressed over, altered, repaired, &c., will do well to have them at the Fur Factory of BISHOP & BARNES, 115 [illegible], opposite Palmer's.

ROBES.

5,000 BUFFALO ROBES

For sale, at greatly reduced prices, by the Northwestern Fur Co. Office, 119 Lake-st., Chicago.
J. A. SMITH & CO.

Bounty.

TO SOLDIERS AND THEIR HEIRS.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS charged for collecting EXTRA BOUNTIES [illegible] by act of Congress, July 28, 1866. NO CHARGE UNLESS SUCCESSFUL. BY PERMISSION, I take pleasure in referring you to General John L. Beveridge (our nominee for Sheriff) as reference. Application for the ADDITIONAL BOUNTY should be made at ONCE. Call or send for circular. Office, 7 Methodist Church Block, corner Clark and Washington-st., Chicago, Ill. SIMEON W. KING, Attorney, U. S. Commissioner, Notary Public, and Commissioner of Deeds for ALL the States and Territories.

Wood and Coal.

VESSEL OWNERS AND CAPTAINS OF VESSELS will take notice that [illegible] Cords of Choice Hard Wood, Beech and Maple, are ready for sale at [illegible] miles north of [illegible], Wisconsin. [illegible] HENRY [illegible]

WOOD! WOOD! CHEAP! CHEAP!
FOR SALE.
[illegible] Cords of [illegible]
BODY MAPLE WOOD,
[illegible]
HANNAH, LAY & CO.

Clothing.

FOR THE

BEST OVERCOATS,

OF EVERY VARIETY,

FOR THE

Most Elegant Dress Suits,

FOR THE

Most Durable

BUSINESS SUITS,

FOR THE

Most Complete Assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

IN THIS CITY,

AT THE

Lowest Possible Prices

EVERY ONE

SHOULD GO TO

DICKSON, JANES & CO.,

Nos. 131 & 133

RANDOLPH-ST.

OUR

CUSTOM

DEPARTMENT

Is filled with every desirable novelty for Gentlemen's Dress, carefully selected, and will be found on inspection, for style, quality and price,

The Best House for Economy

IN THE CITY.

Dickson, Janes & Co.,

131 & 133 Randolph-st.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

WINTER WEAR.

CLOTHING

FOR

WINTER WEAR!

HEAVY BUSINESS SUITS

Of Every Description

DRESS SUITS

Of Medium and Fine Qualities.

Overcoats!

The Best Assortment in This City,

Of Every Color, Quality and Price.

The Order Department is replete with all the leading and most desirable styles of Beavers, Cloths and Cassimeres, which will be made to Order at short notice, and in the most approved manner.

L. DeGRAFF,

Cor. State and Randolph-sts.

Drugs and Medicines.

CALIFORNIA

WINES,

ANGELICA,
PORT AND
HOCK.

WARRANTED PURE.

GALE & BLOCKI,

DRUGGISTS,

202 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

SALTPETRE.

100 BAGS, Prime Quality,

FOR SALE BY

SMITH & DWYER,

92 AND 94 LAKE STREET.

Musical.

THEY ARE TRIUMPHANT EVERYWHERE—Wherever the

BURDETT

COTTAGE ORGANS

Have been introduced, they have taken the lead. At the recent State Fairs of Indiana, Minnesota and Michigan, they were awarded the

First Premium Over all Others.

For full information in relation to these instruments, see our Illustrated Catalogue, which will be mailed to any address, postpaid, on application to

LYON & HEALY,

General Agents for the Manufacturers,

Washington and Clark-sts., Chicago.

Liquors.

LONGWORTH'S

WINE HOUSE, CINCINNATI.

[illegible] SPARKLING CATAWBA, DRY CATAWBA, ISABELLA AND DELAWARE.

These [illegible] Wines are for sale by [illegible]

WEBBER, BARTLE & CO.,
[illegible], Chicago, Ill.

Dry Goods.

DRY GOODS AND [illegible]

WE HAVE RECEIVED

DRESS GOODS

And a large assortment of

GENERAL DRY GOODS

Also, a complete stock of

DOMESTICS

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Druggets, [illegible] Curtain Materials, etc.

153 AND 155 LAKE [illegible]

W. R. WOOD [illegible]

PECKHAM, R. I., WOOL YARNS.

Unequalled in any market.

Full Line of Colors

Send for Samples and Prices.

GRAVES & IRVINE, [illegible]

Transportation.

MERCHANTS' UNION

EXPRESS COMPANY

103, 105, and 107 Dearborn [illegible]

CHICAGO, October [illegible]

This Company have established their lines, and are prepared to do a General Express business to all points on the Michigan Central Railroad, Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad, Lake Shore Line, New York Central Railroad, [illegible] to New York, Boston, and the principal New England Cities and Towns.

Also, over the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad to St. Louis.

The balance of the [illegible] here will be opened shortly, of which due notice will be given.

H. H. RAPP, Agent.

Business Cards.

90 MADISON-ST.

GUN AND LOCK SMITHING.

Bell and Sign Hanging.

Light Blacksmithing and General Jobbing. Annunciators' Speaking Tubes put up and repaired. Cutlery ground and repaired in the best manner. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

[illegible]

CASH PAID FOR

O. I. C.

Newspapers, Pamphlets and White Paper of all kinds, Cotton and Woolen Rags. Stock called for in the city. [illegible]

104 Randolph-st., opposite the [illegible]

For Sale.

NOTICE.—To [illegible]

A CANAL PROPELLER [illegible]

Of 90 tons burthen, and light draft, [illegible] trading boat, south. Would take a trading [illegible] large change to pay. Address [illegible]

A RARE CHANCE.

Boot & Shoe House

FOR SALE.

Very centrally located, and having been established eight years, is now offered for sale. The stock is nearly all purchased East at the [illegible], also, selected with great care [illegible] in every department [illegible] to the store, which is leased at a [illegible] Reason of sale will be made [illegible], by addressing

JAMES E. [illegible]

Wanted.

SPECIMEN COPY.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS

[illegible]

TO PORK PACKERS.—Wanted [illegible]

EMPLOYMENT.—One [illegible]

In every Town in the United States [illegible]

Consignments.

500 BARRELS

APPLES.

[illegible]

SPITZENBURG, BALDWIN, [illegible]

[illegible]

APPLES.

APPLES, APPLES!

[illegible]

2,000 BBLS OF CHOICE

Mess and Extra Mess Beef

[illegible]

Patents.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WHO BURN COAL OIL.

Light Equal to Gas, without a Chimney.

[illegible]

Toilet Articles.

WING'S

LA PERFECTION

OF LIQUID PEARL

[illegible]

Removal.

REMOVAL.

A. Ortmayer & Co.

[illegible]

16 and 18 State-st., Chicago.

[illegible]

SADDLERY

[illegible]

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

Partnership.

S. H. KERFOOT [illegible]

[illegible]

Financial.

$5,000 WANTED [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1866.

THE CONVICTION OF LYNCH.

We publish this morning the report of the remarks of the Judge in passing sentence upon the Fenian Colonel Lynch, convicted of having been engaged in the raid upon Canada, last summer. Since that time, Father McMahon, a Catholic priest, has also been convicted and sentenced to be hung on the same day with Lynch.

What has Canada to gain by the execution of these men, that is not accomplished by their trial and conviction? The law has been vindicated by bringing them to trial, and by conviction. They have been tried under the law as it stood before the Fenian invasion. Since that time the law has been changed, and for any offence committed now it is in the power of the court to order the execution of the prisoner instantly upon his conviction. With this fact well understood, and with the demonstration that parties will certainly be convicted, will not Canada, so far as the fears of invasion are concerned, be as amply protected as it can possibly be by adding execution to the example already made in these cases? We trust that the authorities in Canada will not be led off by the momentary excitement of the trial; we hope they will not forget that on this side of the lakes there are millions of people, who having no interest or concern in the Fenian cause, have nevertheless, sympathies of kindred and religious faith with these unfortunate men, and who will accept their discharge as an act of mercy ever to be gratefully remembered.

There is, moreover, in the United States a feeling of national wrong suffered by this country at the hands of the British provincial authorities. The execution of these two men for a raid upon Canada which had a national and not a mere plundering object, will not fail to revive in the minds of the American people the recollection that their soil was invaded from Canada by armed bands whose avowed object was plunder and rapine, and that the guilty parties found shelter and protection, applause and approval from the Canadian people.

The execution of these men will produce more excitement in the United States among all classes of people, than it will in Canada. It will not add a feather's weight to the effect of their conviction in deterring other raids. It will have an effect of destroying whatever kindness and regard may have existed among the widespread family of the Irish people toward Canada. It will enroll the names of the executed prisoners upon the list of martyrs whose blood is to be avenged not upon English soil, but upon Canadian soil. There has never been any special enmity on the part of the Irish against Canada. The execution of these men will create that enmity to the most intensified degree, and it will be transmitted from generation to generation. It will for the time take the place of the ancient but undying hatred the Irish people have of the English Government. Is it wise to create and foster such a feeling, when nothing is accomplished except the mere hanging of two very unimportant persons?

The release of these men and their associate prisoners, or the change of their punishment to some milder form, would do more to disarm Fenian invasions of Canada, than would the hanging of ten thousand prisoners. It would do much also to destroy the resentment of the American people which was produced by the Canadian raids upon our border during the war. It would be a triumph of mercy without impairing the ends of justice. These men went as soldiers, not as robbers, and though the law makes no distinction under the circumstances, the world has made it. Can Canada afford to despise the friendly advice of the world? Can she afford by a rigid execution of her law to the extent of hanging these men, to brave the hatred of a race outnumbering her own population, and thousands of whom are on her own soil? Is it not better for Canada, her laws being vindicated by the trial and conviction of these men, to place herself in the position of winning the gratitude at least of the Irish, and the applause of the American people?

NAPOLEON III.

The intelligence comes from Berlin that a despatch from our embassy in Paris had been received, announcing that there was no hope of the recovery of the Emperor Napoleon; that his death might be expected at any hour, and that his real condition is kept secret. This despatch may be "sensational" purely, or it may be true. The precarious condition of the Emperor's health during the last few months, and the [illegible] regard to it, render it [illegible] the event foreshadowed in the Berlin despatch may be looked for at any time. It is difficult to speculate with any certainty on the consequences of the death of Napoleon at the present time. During the fifteen years that he has held the reins of government, the world has known little of France, except in the diplomacy and wars of its imperial ruler. There has been a literature, it is true, but not a free literature; for the Emperor has ruled the press with a rod of iron. Every criticism on his policy has been suppressed with despotic promptitude, and even the most important events could not be published to the world without a coloring favorable to the Government. We are comparatively in the dark, therefore, as to what the public sentiment of France really is. There have been whisperings of revolution; and it is not forgotten that the Emperor's speech at Auxerre was exceedingly offensive to the intelligent and wealthy classes. But whether, under the seeming quiet of the last few months, there is a hatred of the imperial sway, and an opposition to the succession of the young Prince that would break out into open and armed revolt, in the event of Napoleon's death, it is quite impossible to say. France certainly does not desire the restoration of any of the dynasties whose scions may be watching an opportunity to mount the throne; and it is quite probable that the issue France would be called on to decide, would rest between the succession of the young Prince, not yet in his teens, and the establishment of a Republic.

The French army is very powerful, and if united and controlled by a single will, the throne of France would be as absolutely at the disposal as the Roman people were at the disposal of the Praetorian guards, when they put up the high office at auction. It has been Napoleon's policy to cultivate the good will and devotion of his soldiery, and they have [illegible] been wholly subordinate to his wishes; but whether their devotion would extend to the son, is a question that time only can determine. The French are so impulsive that it is quite impossible to foresee what they would do under any circumstances, especially impossible since the coup d'etat of December [illegible] free speech [illegible] that the death of Napoleon [illegible] momentous event, not only in the history of France, but of the civilized world. He has filled a larger space in European politics than any other man since the days of his uncle, and if there is another man of equal boldness and success in France, to come forward and play any such part as he has so successfully enacted, the world has not yet heard of him. Napoleon is not yet sixty years old, and it is possible his strong constitution and indomitable will may put to shame the prophecies of his speedy demise even if his condition be as critical as is represented. The death of no living monarch would, at the present time, be likely to be followed by events so important to the world.

ITEMS FROM DIXIE.

The pernicious effects of Andrew Johnson's policy found an apt illustration in the address of Governor Wise, and the conduct of his audience, on the occasion of the inauguration of the "Stonewall Cemetery" in Virginia, on Thursday last. The ex-Governor harangued a great crowd of ex-rebel soldiers, and alluded to the cause of the Confederacy as not lost, which called forth tumultuous cheering. As a fitting accompaniment to the demonstration, the pastor of the only Union congregation in Winchester was notified that his presence would not be tolerated, and the general violence and evil spirit manifested, compelled the Union white men and negroes of the neighborhood to conceal themselves. [illegible] The Sheriff of Henry County, Georgia, being called on by the Bureau, to arrest certain parties charged with crimes, replied that "it would "be unpopular to punish white men for any "thing done to a negro—it might be unsafe "—that he was not going to obey the order "of any d—d Yankee, and that the rebellion "was not over yet in Henry County." North Carolina elects the rebel ticket by an almost unanimous vote, and so far as heard from not a single member of the Legislature has been chosen who is in favor of the Constitutional Amendment; and the lower House of the Texas Legislature rejects the Amendment with almost entire unanimity, only two members voting in its favor.

The attempt to conceal or deny the fact that the spirit of rebellion is rife throughout the South is vain and foolish. The North knows it, and holds President Johnson directly responsible for it. All his speeches since February have encouraged rebellion, and invited insurrection against the loyal Congress. Unless the people, by an overwhelming vote in November, shall show their determination to sustain their Representatives, there is every reason to believe civil war will be inaugurated once more by the unrepentant rebel leaders of the South, who had rather see bloodshed and desolation than to take "back seats" in the government of the country.

PRICE OF PAPER AND BOOKS.

We have received the following letter from Mr. L. D. Ingersoll, editor of the daily *Journal* at Muscatine. He is the author of a History of Iowa Troops in the late war, a large octavo volume, which was reviewed at some length in our columns in March last:

"MUSCATINE, IOWA, October 26, 1866.

"Editors Chicago Tribune:

"GENTLEMEN—It is a thing for which you ought to receive the 'distinguished consideration' and thanks of the public, that you have reopened the paper question. It has happened that I have had some practical experience in the practical workings of the present laws on the subject—for I take it that the slight change made by the last session of Congress has had no perceptible effect—and it may not be without usefulness to state some facts, many of which 'I saw and part of which I was.'

"I spent two months and more, last winter, in Philadelphia, attending to the publication of a historical work pertaining to the gallant part taken by the troops of the State of Iowa in conquering the slaveholders' rebellion. I spent much of the time in the publishing house of J. B. Lippincott & Co., and, I trust without impertinent curiosity, learned a good deal about the book and paper trade. When the work I speak of was stereotyped there were found to be 743 pages. An edition of 2,000, it will be seen, would require a good deal of paper, a good deal of muslin, a good deal of leather, and of all the other things used in the process of book making. Notwithstanding the fact that the house of Lippincott & Co. published the work as low as I could have had it done at any respectable house, and lower than I could have had it done, with equal mechanical excellence, in New York, I discovered that I might have gone to London and saved several hundred dollars on the edition by having it published at the British metropolis. I could have paid my passage in a Cunard steamship across the Atlantic and back, paid all personal expenses, brought back an edition of the book, and put it on the market with several hundred dollars in my exhausted purse! Every intelligent publisher in America knows this is so. Mr. Lippincott has been in [illegible] for no other purpose than to [illegible] this country what may well be [illegible] of foreign works—works upon which there is no American copyright, for which not a single penny has to be paid to the author, and which, therefore, ought to be published cheaper here than abroad, and would be, but for the miserable statesmanship (God save the mark!) which, by the asserted influence of some interests, builds up the great publishing houses of Paternoster Row, and, to a proportionate extent, [illegible] of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago.

"Now, if this thing existed as to [illegible] people guzzled down their [illegible] upon their backs, or thrust on the outside of their heads; if it existed as to what is called whiskey, or brandy, or fine silks and satins, artificials, monstrous waterfalls, etc., etc., things of luxury and ugliness, it would be well enough. But aside from the fact of this 'American statesmanship' putting money in the purses of foreigners, it is the worst of all taxes, a tax on knowledge. It is a great shame that this 'American statesmanship' enriches the foreign publishers of the works of Carlyle at the expense of the publishers of the works of Emerson; that it enriches the foreign publishers of the works of Macaulay at the expense of the home publishers of the great American work of Bancroft; and so on, and so on, all around the circle. But it is a still greater shame that this humbug called 'American statesmanship,' still practically in the interest of foreign houses, should put up the price of our own school books and the very Bibles from which we think we learn the way of eternal life.

"Free government must be based upon general intelligence. *Libri cibus animo*, books are food for the mind is an old saying. Horace would now add newspapers, no doubt. They are absolute necessities, and of as much more importance to the common weal as the mind is superior to the body. Bologna sausages are excellent things in their way, but the country might get along without them. It cannot get along without an intelligent public, and to put a tax upon the people's means of acquiring intelligence is simply persecution. It can only be called tax by courtesy.

"Respectfully, &c., L. D. INGERSOLL."

Mr. Ingersoll might have added that Webster's spelling [illegible] quantities in London [illegible] ket. The book [illegible] struggling against [illegible] ed cloth, protected [illegible] and protected types [illegible] ing now to destroy [illegible] books sufficiently [illegible] the reach of [illegible] might be done in [illegible] ting an additional [illegible] enter into the [illegible] induce some man [illegible] by making bleach[illegible] all this, the [illegible] far off.

[illegible] Magdalen [illegible] houses, and are the only female avocations.) Hardly anything is more common now. Every new employment opened to women rescues thousands from a life of shame and a death by suicide. This country has work enough for every man and every woman, and when women get their share of the work none of them need be Magdalens. When the time comes that women may do any work, for which they have physical strength, and receive the same compensation that men receive for similar work, the despairing question, "how shall I reform?" will seldom or never be asked.

HON. JOHN MORRISSEY.

The pardoned rebel newspaper of this city is jealous of the Hon. John Morrissey, and is trying to disparage the high position to which he has fought his way as one of the great leaders of the New York "Democracy." It denies stoutly that he has been nominated for Congress in the Fifth District, and says the respectable men of the party are opposed to him. On the other hand, the despatches positively announce his nomination, and the New York papers publish his name among the list of candidates. The evidence, as usual, is clearly against the pardoned rebel newspaper; and in thus assailing one of the most eminent and deserving members of its own party, without cause or provocation, it has only succeeded in exhibiting its envious spirit. But John Morrissey can afford to laugh at the attacks of his personal enemies. He has achieved a reputation that places him far above these petty assailants. His victory over them is as certain as his victory over the Benicia Boy. President Johnson having sent John A. Dix to Paris, and Mr. Hoffman having been nominated for Governor, the New York Democracy are determined to maintain a high standard of respectability. John Morrissey fights fair in the ring, and plays fair at the table; and however displeasing this may be to the tricksters of the party, the high-minded Democracy of the Fifth District will sustain him with all their might. Morrissey is intrenched in the hearts of his constituents. Furthermore, if the *Herald* may be relied on, Mr. Hoffman is largely indebted to him for his nomination for the Gubernatorial office, and is bound to sustain him in his race for Congress. The assertion of the pardoned rebel concern, therefore, that the respectable portion of the party sought his defeat, is all nonsense and spite.

☞ Hon. John L. Thomas, Representative in Congress from the Second Maryland District, and a candidate for re-election, had a recent conversation with General Grant in New York, in which the latter explicitly and voluntarily took ground in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, and declared that it would be fatal to the South if they refused to adopt it. In all the speeches of Mr. Thomas he gives the particulars of this conversation, in which the General gave him this unqualified assurance.

Feuilleton.

FACTS AND FANCIES

are sometimes so like unto each other that it is a matter of delicate distinction to draw the separating line. To be taken with the chills and fever is a terrible fact which it is not always possible to avoid, even in a district so ancient a settlement as Chicago. To go home, to lie down, to feel your nether extremities grow cold, and your head hot, are facts; but when you feel your feet actually freezing, your two eyes like red-hot coals setting fire to your head; when all the blood in your body has gradually collected in your head, and you fear that it will suddenly rush back to its distribution with such force and velocity that it will burst the veins, there is hardly any doubt but fancy sets in—still so like fact that you are prompted to beg the doctor to cut off your head, as the only sure way of averting a calamity equally terrible.

In some such instances fancy comes first. [illegible]

[illegible] since Adelina Patti. Max Maretzek will soon take his troupe to the Winter Garden, which he will occupy until the Academy of Music is completed. The "Crown Diamonds" was produced by the French opera troupe and severely criticised. It could hardly have been the fault of the opera, as this and all other good operas of the French school will be sure to meet the tastes of the American public. The character of the French music is such as we would with our natural musical predilections admire and enjoy. It is not surprising that, at the first, there should be some deficiency in talent, but the French opera only needs a sure footing on American soil to thrive and prosper. Mr. Eichberg produced his "Night in Rome" in the American opera, but it did not meet with the success anticipated, and was withdrawn after two representations and the "Doctor of Alcantara" substituted, which continues to be immensely popular.

In Paris, a new edifice, the Theatre Gretry, is to be erected and will be reserved for those composers who have already given proof of their talent on other stages or by obtaining the *prix de Rome*. The Pergola, Florence, opens with *L'Africaine*. *La Scala*, Milan, brings out a new opera by Secigelli. Patti has been engaged for the season at the Italiens, in Paris, for $40,000. A musical novel is announced in London, entitled "A Prodigy; a Tale of Music," by Mr. H. F. Chorley.

DRAMATIC.

Dramatic criticisms are sometimes turned to serious account in Paris. M. Sarcey, dramatic critic of *L'Opinion Nationale*, attacked a piece which had been written by M. de Girardin, the well-known editor of *La Liberte*. Three of M. de Girardin's subordinates took the matter in hand, and finally succeeded in picking a quarrel with M. Sarcey, whom one of them finally challenged. The challenge was accepted, but as M. Sarcey insisted that his opponent fought only in the cause of M. de Girardin, who alone was insulted, the duel did not come off. In Paris, as in this country, it is the custom of critics not only to chronicle the events of the dramatic world, but to attempt to direct public opinion in regard to them. It is yet a question, both of right and expediency, whether this should be done, especially in the loose way in which it is done.

The new piece, *Les Parisiens a Londres*, of which we have made mention, has been [illegible]

The dramatic season in New York has been one of the most brilliant and varied which has ever taken place there. The past week closed Ristori's engagement, and now she will begin to see America, for it is a common error with people from abroad to look upon New York city as the whole country, so that they have no idea of the whole country until they leave New York. The acting of Bogumil Dawison is spoken of in the highest terms of critical admiration, as likely to create a revolution in the school of acting. We sincerely hope that he too will be induced to make a tour of the States. Shakspeare's plays are his favorites, and acting in them could be understood, criticised and appreciated in German, even by those who do not understand the language. There is room for improvement in our school of acting, and particularly in Shakspearean acting, and from what we learn from reliable sources, Mr. Dawison's acting will supply many valuable suggestions.

TROUBLES OF THE OPERA AND BALLET.

An Impressario and Maitre de Danse in Court.

Carl Anschutz Sued by Professor Dennstaedt—The Penalty for Smoking in a Singer's Room—Interesting Glimpse Behind the Scenes, &c.

[From the N. Y. Herald, October 22.]

Frederick Dennstaedt vs. Carl Anschutz.—This case develops an interesting chapter in the troubles of the opera and ballet. The scene of the occurrences was in the late Academy of Music and some theatres in Baltimore and Philadelphia. Professor Frederick Dennstaedt, a *maitre de danse*, is the plaintiff, and Carl Anschutz, the musical director, is the defendant. According to the papers in the case a contract was entered into in July, 1863, between the parties—Anschutz as employer and Dennstaedt as employe. The latter agreed to accept the position of ballet master and instructor, for the period of six months, in the operatic company of the former, at a weekly salary of $30 while in this city or Brooklyn, and twenty-five per cent additional while elsewhere. For this he was to teach the mysteries of the ballet to certain members of the softer sex having robust limbs and sound breathing apparatus, and to manage the ballet department in all the entertainments furnished the public by *impressario* Anschutz. In pursuance of this contract Dennstaedt assumed control of the ballet department, and so continued until the succeeding December, when, he alleges, he was virtually discharged by the defendant, because he (plaintiff) was reclining on a couch in one of [illegible]

[illegible] if I would have done so I would have knocked him down, of course, therefore I did not go to him; I believe, from the violence of his manner, that he would have attacked me; I told Mr. Anschutz that it would take a long time to train these green hands into ballet girls; he said, "Never mind, if they are only pretty and look well;" I selected pretty girls.

AN ARTIST WHO WOULDN'T SING.

Plaintiff next called Franz Himmer, who testified: I know plaintiff and defendant; I was connected with defendant's opera troupe in 1863; was first tenor; Dennstaedt was lying down on a couch in my dressing room at the Academy of Music; Anschutz came noisily into the small passage way leading to my dressing room; he began to call me to appear because I would not sing; he saw Mr. Dennstaedt lying on my sofa; the moment he saw Dennstaedt he uttered abusive words against him; he said, "What is that loafer doing here?—put out that fellow;" at the same moment he rushed towards Dennstaedt with outstretched arms; Mr. Weber and Mr. Herbert, who followed Anschutz, placed themselves between Dennstaedt and Anschutz and kept Anschutz back so that he could not lay hands on Dennstaedt, otherwise he would have laid hands on Dennstaedt; this noise attracted others of the company towards the room, and in the meanwhile Dennstaedt quietly took his hat and left the theatre; Anschutz was in the highest degree excited and while so Anschutz was rushing towards Dennstaedt he said, "Put that fellow out," and then he added, "I don't want to see him here" or "I don't want to have him here;" I don't recollect which expression he used.

Cross-examined—Q. Has there not been perpetually difficulty between you and Anschutz while you were engaged in the opera troupe? A. Yes, indeed; but I have no ill feelings against him; the whole reason was that he did not pay me in time, and not altogether in full; that was the difficulty that brought him to my room.

AN OPERA MANAGER ON THE STAND.

The plaintiff here rested, and defendant's counsel opened, calling on his first witness, Mr. Anschutz, who testified: I am the defendant; Dennstaedt did not attend to his business as a ballet master should do; I have been manager of operas for thirty-two years; have employed a great many ballet masters in different countries; in organizing an opera three heads are necessary—leader of orchestra, chorus master and ballet master; each head must look after his own department, and see that it is complete; the state of the ballet under Dennstaedt was bad; he did not first select good girls for the ballet; he was not industrious enough; he was very lazy about rehearsals; five or six times at least he did not come to rehearsals when the girls were there; at times he came too late, after the girls had left; fifteen minutes to a half an hour too late; he did not come to an evening performance when he should have come there, one or two times; one time Stradella or Martha was at the opera when he did not come; there is a ballet incidental to each of those operas; when in Baltimore Mr. Dennstaedt came to me and said, "Send these ballet girls away, I cannot make use of them; they are not worth anything;" I said, "You could have told me that five or six weeks ago, and I would have saved the money;" Dennstaedt said nothing to that; he sent them off, and I paid their salary and travelling expenses from Baltimore to New York all for nothing; I told him to go to Philadelphia and select other girls; he went to Philadelphia and did a little better against the arrival of the opera there; I ordered Dennstaedt [illegible]

[illegible] no respect for him; that was the whole difficulty. Q. How long does it take a ballet master who understands his business to train raw hands to dance in the *corps de ballet* on the stage? Eight days; if he cannot do that, he is no ballet master; he did not do that.

Cross-examined by plaintiff.—I have known Mr. Dennstaedt from 1858 or 1860; I knew him in London; we were not engaged together; he was dancing at Her Majesty's Theatre and Covent Garden Theatre; don't know how long he was dancing there; I have known him in this country four or five years, perhaps six years; the girls he used in Baltimore were hired here; they had performed only one night here in Brooklyn, which was dancing a waltz in the first act of "Der Freischutz" at the Academy there; I gave command to Dennstaedt to get the best girls he could, and that he should instruct them; I said to him, "Select the best girls you can get for the business;" Dennstaedt had power from me to engage girls; I gave him no special instructions or directions what kind of girls to select; the only fault I found with Dennstaedt with the girls was that he was not industrious enough; he did not have rehearsals long enough or often enough; he had rehearsals at his option; don't know how often he had rehearsals; he should have had six a week, and, if necessary, twelve a week; Dennstaedt complained that he could not get the girls to rehearsals; he did not tell me we ought to fine the girls for not attending; it is the ballet master's duty to fine the girls if they don't attend; I did not pat one of the girls on her cheeks and say "Let her go;" he had also ballet girls in Philadelphia, and the ballet went off well; Himmer's room was very brilliantly lighted, three or four gaslights; I saw him smoking; I turned him out because he was smoking, and because he had not done his duty before; I had told him not to smoke before; there was a rule put up, "No smoking allowed;" it was a strict rule of the Academy; I had several times before told Mr. Dennstaedt that he had not done his duty with the girls; in Baltimore, Philadelphia and here he said he could not help it, because he could not get the girls there; several times before I spoke to him about doing his duty with the girls; I never before talked to him about discharging him; I would not have turned him out of the room that night if he had not been smoking; I did not discharge him at Baltimore because I was a good natured fellow and had patience; I am not a dancer myself; I judge from what I have seen at the opera.

RISTORI.

Her Personation of Lady Macbeth.

[From the New York Herald, October 23.]

Since the first appearance of Ristori there was not perhaps an audience which combined so much of the fashionable with the highly intellectual elements of New York society as that which was present last night to witness her first personation of Lady Macbeth. The appreciation which an artist wins from the public is not to be measured so much by the number as by the intelligence of the audience.

The interest of the play was, of course, enhanced by its familiarity, although the Italian version of Shakspeare differed considerably from the original. Nevertheless, the main points of the tragedy were carefully preserved, and with few exceptions the text was very fairly adhered to. The English play was reduced somewhat to suit the taste of the Italian translator. For instance, it commenced with the third scene of the first act introducing the interview between Mac[illegible]

Letter from Ireland.

THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE IRISH.

A Stronghold of Fenianism—Prevalence of the Disaffection—Speculations on an Irish War—Feeling in England Towards the Irish—The Ulster Plantation—Religious and Social Grievances—Relations of Landlord and Tenant—Attempts at Improvement.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SKIBBEREEN, October 13, 1866.

Having travelled through the greater part of Ireland, I date this letter from a town which obtained a sad notoriety during the period of the famine, or as I have heard it called, "The Board of Works' year," and which has been a stronghold of the Fenian conspiracies. Making inquiry as to the prevalence of the Fenian feeling in the district, the information I have received coincides very much with the representation made by the late Lord Lieutenant, Lord Kimberley, in the House of Lords, towards the close of the last session of Parliament—namely, that the spirit of disaffection to the Government is widely spread. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Ross, who resides here, has told me, indeed, that he hears nothing of Fenianism now; but this is easily accounted for by the fact that the habeas corpus act remains suspended and men are afraid to give expression to their sentiments. I learn from other quarters, however, that beneath the constrained silence of the population there exist all the elements of a rebellion or revolution which only require an opportunity to manifest themselves. I am inclined to believe the truth of the representation, but were it not for the furnace that exists in America and which feeds the latent fire in Ireland, I believe the insurrectionary spirit would soon die out. I find it a very prevailing opinion here that the support which Fenianism receives from American statesmen is founded on the selfish consideration of the use that may be made by the opposing parties in America of the Irish vote. I cannot say what amount of truth there may be in this, but in the interest of peace and humanity it is to be desired that the Fenian party should be deluded by no false hopes or promises that are not intended to be carried out. I see it stated from the other side of the Atlantic that the stand[illegible]

[illegible] century allow them the alternative of "the last penny or expatriation." Can any one be surprised at the wide spread disaffection of a people who are so treated? At least a dozen bills have been introduced into Parliament for the purpose of applying a remedy to the evil. Whigs, Tories, and Radicals have in turn tried their hand at it but all have failed because they more or less infringed on what we call the sacred rights of property. The proprietary view of this delicate and difficult question was admirably summed up in a single sentence by the late Lord Palmerston when he said that "tenant right was landlord wrong." The radical view of it has been long ago given by Shakspeare, who says, in his "Timon of Athens:" "Large landed robbers your great masters are and kill by law;" and the middle or moderate view has been set forth in a sentence which has become famous in Ireland, "Property has its duties as well as its rights." The tenant righters, as they are called, are always met in argument by the upholders of the strict rights of property, who say that there is not a single argument which is made use of for a change in the system of land tenure in Ireland which would not equally apply to England and to Scotland. This is undoubtedly true, and the force of the argument is so great that I do not expect to see a proprietary Parliament ever conceding any satisfactory measure on the subject. It must not be supposed that the rental of Ireland is excessive. The poor law valuation amounts to only £12,000,000, and the effective rental may be some £3,000,000 in excess of this. The rental of all Ireland, therefore, does not approach the rental of the two English counties of Yorkshire and Lancashire. There can be no doubt that the rental of the country is capable of great expansion, and there are large amounts in the savings and other banks which might be profitably invested in the land, but the want of security for outlay is a barrier to all improvement in this direction, and unfortunately this is the only direction in which investments of money to any extent can be advantageously made.

An attempt has been recently made to imitate Belfast by establishing a linen manufactory in Cork. Mr. Maguire, who is now in America, has been one of the principal promoters of this movement. At their first meeting the shareholders divided six per cent, but the undertaking is too young to be able to speak sanguinely of its success. I shall sum up my opinion of Ireland in a few words. I find everything languishing; a general feeling of depression; a want of self-reliance, arising from causes outside and beyond the natural disposition of the people; a general and profound discontent; an anxiety to overthrow the Government of the country; a willingness to accept aid from any quarter for this purpose; breaks in the social link of greater length than in most other countries; the North and the South, West and East are more like two hostile nations than provinces of the same Island; religious differences still widening the gulf of separation; social distinctions, altogether apart from differences of race or religion, carried out to a degree that is perfectly ludicrous; no general care or sympathy between the higher and the lower class—in fact, a state of society, which, in my opinion, can never be welded into an even and solid mass, except by some "thorough godly reformation" or revolution. But Ireland must wait for the occasion. A Nemesis will exist for her as for other oppressed and degraded nations.

THE INSANE EMPRESS.

Carlotta's Career in Mexico and Europe.

What Led to Her Insanity—Latest Particulars About Her Condition—The Unfortunate Lady at Miramar.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. World.]

PARIS, October 12.

To-day, in the chateau of Miramar, at Trieste, which she quitted to be a Queen three years ago, amidst the dipping of colors and the discharge of cannon, Charlotte lies a raving maniac. This day, last week, her reason departed in the City of Rome, which she visited at the termination as at the commencement of her brief reign, to appease the wayward impulsions and interests of the Pontiff of her Church.

The vanity of sudden dominion and her traditions of superstition have wrecked her at the footstool of the priest, without whose blessing she could not live happy in conscience, and by whose control she lost her crown and her hopes.

It is his last triumph. The red shirts of Garibaldi are at his gates. Avaunt! the last Swiss guard!

This Queen, now woman, takes higher place in history by her fall than by her promotion. Her very weakness severs her from rebuke. Her illness is now the most particular and tender theme in Europe. There is no wife or mother who does not make part with her.

CHARLOTTE'S TRIP TO MEXICO.

When the Empress Charlotte, three years ago, departed from St. Nazaire to Vera Cruz, she took with her a thousand rich and grateful presents, and the remembrance of much applause. From a simple archduchess, mistress of a little household and a remote chateau, she found herself called to a throne, the traditions of which reached far into the mythologic time, which lay in the golden belt of the world, the clasp of its warm oceans, and of which all men promised great developments. Its riches were said to be enormous; its people full of warlike instincts, yet sprung from two superb races—that which first crossed the sea, and that which had before mastered the land beyond it, the Castilian and the Aztec; it was the shortest distance between the great sympathetic deeps, the natural roadway and *entrepot* of the globe, and the power over it seemed to suggest by right dominion over the great Gulf of Mexico, the Mediterranean of the West, with its fairer than Greek or Indian archipelagoes, and their heterogenous folks, capable of all glorious cohesion.

The manner of these simple-minded people, on the ship going out, was that of children newly wedded and talking of their bridal presents, their wedding reception, and the house-keeping they were to divide. The little Emperor had been honorary Admiral in his brother's service, and he looked wisely at marlinspikes and rope splicings, talked of hulls and signal-flags, and seemed to the marines to be a very funnily good sort of person, able perhaps to sail the flagship of a squadron of nautiluses.

The Empress, who speaks English excellently, read Prescott's History of the Expedition of Cortes, and Humboldt's observations on her Empire, with interstices of embroidery and a diligent attention to the Spanish language. She had a taste for diplomatic coquetry and metaphysics, and beguiled several members of her household into arguments, more or less shrewd. As to her devotions, they were numerous. The priests and confessors celebrated mass on the ship for the three Sundays and five holy days they were *en route*, the little Empress prostrating herself humbly; and of a crucifix the Pope had given her, she laid great store, kissing it devoutly, and often saying she valued it more than the crown she was to wear. In this deference to the formal and essential matters of her faith she was always seconded by Maximilian, who had got himself, by his wife's enthusiasm, to believe that he was a sort of evangelist and crusader; they prayed considerably, read and wrote very much, and went to dissecting, repairing and cabinet-making.

IN MEXICO.

The early days in Mexico, under its Emperor and Empress were pleasant enough. They were crowned with great joy; the place was beautiful. The priestly party, at any rate, was prolific of homage. Enough time-servers and office-seekers pressed around; recognitions in quantity came, except from the great Republic, that fought out its essential fray, asking no aid nor forward to pay compliments from those with whom it meant one day to deal. Victory, in small show, followed, over the scattering bands of the republicans. But directly a change, great to discouragement, fell over the imperial counsels. The patience of the wild horsemen of the President tired out the too sanguine invaders. They were every day, according to the despatches, humiliated; but every day their ghosts rose up anew. The army that was to drive them into the sea proved refractory subjects. Its marshals were not slow in manner, if in tone, to remind the Court that their master paid for the pageant of an empire and meant to divide its direction. The money raised abroad on loans and lotteries, disappeared as recklessly as it was obtained; bondholders and lenders cried for their interest greedily; fears and scruples shook the new Emperor's sleep and were reflected in the sympathizing inquisitiveness of his wife; the great Warwick blinked across the sea as if to make them doubt that his support was fair and generous as it had seemed. Then, at the last, the priests and cardinals drew back their smiles and showed [illegible]

[illegible] steamer

PHANTOMS ABROAD.

Arrived in France, no welcoming telegrams came, nor any invitation to rest in the place. Her sudden apparition made the bow-legged usurper who had duped her uneasy. His wife, a different sort of woman from Charlotte, was for setting out for Biarritz at once. The fugitive woman came to Paris, and stopped like any shoddy American's wife, at the Grand Hotel, even paying for her own chambers. She threw herself at the cold Emperor's feet and begged for assistance to save the throne and honor of her husband. He answered that he had done enough.

"Who," said Napoleon "loaned me money or men when I took charge of France? Your husband is not the man I believed him, else he could rule without aims."

Returned to her hotel, visited by a few and formally, the lonely woman began to show the symptoms of a wrecked brain. She cried aloud that her enemies meant to stab her. She saw people with daggers on the stairs, in alcoves, in the shadow of her bed curtains. She made herself almost obnoxious at the Grand Hotel by the altercations with the stewards, the noisome nature of her sights, the multitude of purposes she meditated and stopped in the achievement. At last she telegraphed this desperate message to Mexico:

"It is useless!"

PHANTOMS AT HOME.

At Rome the Pope gave her cold welcome. She stopped at the Hotel de Rome. She quarrelled in turn with each of her servants, and screamed aloud, even on the stairway and in the drawing-room. People began to perceive that she was demented. Some called her a drunken woman.

Her brother, the Count of Flanders, telegraphed to her to return to Brussels. She made no answer, seeming to forget his telegram. All this journey to the Holy City was destitute of political effect. She wanted her soul cleansed by the Pope's blessing and forgiveness, because, forsooth, her husband had turned certain lazy monks out of their velvet chambers. She saw the Pope, and he talked to her kindly; but refused to sanction her husband's confiscation of ecclesiastical property. She argued, like Portia, in the Merchant of Venice; but his temporal sovereignty—the pound of flesh—the consistent old gentleman wanted. He flatly at last refused to sanction the acts of Maximilian, and abruptly closed the interview. Then the Archduchess gave herself up to grief. She refused to leave the Palace of the Vatican, and an officer of the Swiss Guard escorted her out. That night she made the Hotel de Rome echo with her shrieks. She walked the floor, rang the bells for help, and at daylight fled to the Vatican again, refusing to quit it, calling mankind her enemies, and at last fainting at the feet of the Pope.

This singular scene, possibly the last of its sort that the world shall ever see in the Imperial City, spread all over the town, was printed over all Europe. It brought her brother, in person, to her side. She lies now in the chateau of Miramar, making plaintive entreaties for her husband to join her. If he values love more than lands, let him come.

G. A. T.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERY.

A Man Murders his Twin Brother.

[From the Maysville Eagle, October 8.]

As stated in our paper of Saturday, on the morning of that day John Montjoy was stabbed to death by his twin brother James, in the yard of Fred Weeden, Sheriff elect of this county. The circumstances, as stated to us by a gentleman who heard all the testimony, were about these:

John and James Montjoy have always been more than usually affectionate and loving brothers, and almost inseparable companions. Though they have frequently had little wrangles, they never cast a shadow over their daily intercourse, but were always forgotten in a moment. The sun never set upon their wrath, and the closeness with which they clung to one another was a subject of general comment. This was carried even into their business relations, as they both cultivated the farm they had inherited, and there had never been a division of the family estate. But last week James Montjoy gave offence to his brother John by some trade transactions.

We have not the precise facts in our possession, but it seems that James had swapped for a cow that John wanted, and then sold it again. The words that followed were more harsh than any that had passed between them previously, and John said something about dividing the farm and separating their business interests. James also proposed in writing to John that the farm should be divided, as it was a source of anger between them. On Saturday morning James went to see Fred. Weedon, who is a neighbor and intimate friend of both brothers. While he was there John and his family rode up to spend the day. Mr. Weedon walked out to his gate to meet them, and while Mrs. Montjoy walked into the house he remained behind with her husband to hitch the horses. After doing this John Montjoy and Weedon went toward the house, James reclining upon a bench on the front porch while they were approaching. John Montjoy said to Weedon, in a tone evidently intended for his brother's ear, "You have a damned thief in the house." Weedon saw that John was angry, and he replied he "reckoned not," and, asking him to come into his room, walked in the hall, thinking that John was following him. Before he got to the door of his room, which is only about ten feet from the door of the hall, he heard some one say, "Who is the d—d thief?" and immediately returning, saw the two brothers fighting in the yard, John on top of James and striking him heavy blows on top of the head. Mr. Weedon saw nothing in his hand, but heard something jingle. He immediately tried to separate them, and in doing so dragged them to their feet and about twelve feet off, both brothers clinging by each other's hair, John uppermost and having the decided advantage of the fight and all the time striking James on the head. Weedon saw James Montjoy let go of his brother with one hand and feel about his pocket as if for a weapon. Weedon said to him, "None of that," and tried to catch his arm, but before he could do so James had stabbed John, who immediately released his hold, staggered back just eighteen feet and fell dead, life having departed before his body touched the ground. In the meantime, John's wife had come out of the house and James, utterly frantic, ran up to her, asking "what he had done." Weedon told him he had killed his brother, and the survivor ran up to the corpse, embracing and kissing the body of his dead brother, expressing the greatest regret and sorrow for his unhappy deed. John was stabbed just below the rib on the left side, the knife going upward and severing the heart. The weapon used was a small bowie knife, which James always carried, and used instead of a pen knife.

James Montjoy says that as his brother came on the porch, he, James, rose to leave, but remarked, "Johnnie, who is the thief?" John immediately drew something from behind him and struck James a heavy blow on the head, which knocked him to his knee. He then struck him again, knocking him off the porch, and then got on him, in which position Weedon found them. He saw nothing in John's hand, but when struck heard something ring like a bell. Blinded by blood and pain, and feeling his strength failing, he thought of his life, which he believed to be in imminent peril. James Montjoy received not less than eight terrible cuts on different parts of the head and temple, all of them to the skull, and some of them several inches in length.

The scene that ensued between James Montjoy and his sister-in-law, and between James' wife, who was sent for, and John's widow, were heartrending.

James Montjoy came to Maysville on Saturday afternoon, and surrendered himself. He was tried before an examining court, and acquitted on the ground that it was an act of self-defence.

GEORGE PEABODY.

Pertinent Suggestions Concerning His Munificence.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

I perceive that Mr. George Peabody is commended in your journal for his large benefactions to various institutions and corporations. It is very well for a very rich man to give away his money. It is the ambition of some men to be thought rich; it is the ambition of others to be reputed both rich and generous. Mr. Peabody goes about from place to place, inhaling the incense which so many are willing to offer him on account of his extraordinary liberality. I certainly do not wish that he had given less than he has; indeed, I am very glad that the public are to be sharers to some extent in the extraordinary luck which has made him the possessor of millions. [illegible]

[illegible] for the comfort of our soldiers? Did he send any son or nephew to the war? Did he ever make the present of a flag to a regiment? He did one thing which intimated to our countrymen that if he could not make up his mind to give anything in their cause, he could contribute to what he deemed worthier objects, for he made a gift of several hundred thousand dollars for the benefit of the London poor, and got for it a letter of thanks from the Queen.

There was many a poor fellow, who, in the late civil war, volunteered to serve in our army from the simple motives of patriotism, as one who was bound to defend the country that had protected him hitherto, and whose patriotism cost him his life. That man has given more to his country than the largest aggregate that can be made of all that Mr. Peabody has given away in his life-time.

There is yet a chance for Mr. Peabody to do something for a class of people in this country who deserve his beneficence quite as much as the poor of London. I refer to our soldiers and sailors disabled in the late war for the Union, on whose account and for whose relief a public meeting has already been called in this city.

S. P. Q.

FOR THE LADIES.

EUGENIE'S RELIQUARY.

La France, in its obituary notice of Count Bacciochi, who died in Paris recently, says that the Empress "sent to him, as an act of unexampled favor, to keep in his room so long as his illness should last, as she had kept it in hers at the moment of the birth of the Prince Imperial, a jewel which is assuredly the most precious of the crown of France. This is a reliquary, the skillful work of Froment Meurice, in which is seen a shred of the swaddling clothes of Jesus Christ, a bit of the Virgin's veil, a strip of St. John the Baptist's winding sheet, and in the middle, suspended in the manner of a pendulum, Charlemagne's talisman—given by the magistrates of Aix-la-Chapelle to the first Napoleon—about the dimensions of a crown piece and formed of an *aqua marina*, within which is seen, crossed, two fragments of the true cross. This rare medley of powerful relicts is reinforced by a splinter of the bone of Charlemagne's own right arm." Nevertheless Death was too powerful for the Empress' famous reliquary.

FEMALE DOCTORS.

A young woman in Paris having honorably passed two examinations in mixed sciences, has been authorized by the Minister of Public Instruction to go through a course of medicine at Algiers, as her medical attendance might be of great service to the Arab population, and through her the boon of medical science might penetrate the tent and harem of the Arab, where no male doctor would ever be permitted. Lately another lady has passed her examination as midwife, and has obtained permission to offer herself as a candidate for examination at Paris for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

CHANGES OF FASHION.

It is bewildering, and almost ridiculous, says the London *Queen*, "to note the change which fashion has of late wrought in the appearance of French ladies. During the past six weeks there has been a collapse; all the women who strictly follow the fashions appear to have suddenly shrunk, and, to outward appearance, have grown both thinner and shorter. This is all owing to the decrease in width of both crinoline and petticoats, and the decrease in length of all out-door dresses; for it is an undisputed fact that a trained skirt adds considerably to the apparent height of the figure. Still, with all their graceful folds and sweeping lines, no sensible woman will regret the disappearance of the absurdly long trains and sweeping dresses which have been worn during the past two years in the streets, for they proved so exceedingly inconvenient and uncleanly. The new fashion is infinitely more reasonable, for it leaves the trains for drawing-rooms, and insists on short petticoats in the streets and promenades."

A HUNDRED BABIES IN A STABLE.

An English paper says: "An old stable with one hundred little babes nestling in the horse-troughs, is something of a novelty, but the spectacle is daily to be seen in the locality of Union street, Borough road, London. The work has been somewhat recently undertaken by the Rev. George Aldington, who, at his own expense, secured an old stable to form a nursery, and fitted it up for taking care of the babes of women obliged to go to char or work away from home. The hay cribs remain and serve as cradles."

A DANGEROUS DISEASE.

The Hartford (Conn.) *Times* gives the following description of a terrible scourge which is attacking some of the inhabitants of that town: "The cholera fever has about subsided with the advent of cooler weather, and, as the thermometer indicates the nearer approach of winter, a new epidemic starts up, which promises to reach all classes of the community before Christmas and New Year. It commenced in good earnest this week. There is nothing fatal about it if good care is taken by the parties afflicted; yet a disease will sometimes assume a troublesome phase when least expected. This epidemic is styled by the doctors (of Divinity) a rage for matrimony; fee five dollars, or ten dollars, or more, according to the condition of the patient, with a prospect of further outlay in case of emergency. The first symptoms are palpitation; then contortion of the facial muscles into a sweet smile and rush of blood to the head; then congestion of the brain and an itching for scribbling epistles delightfully confused with adjectives; then unseasonable hours and sleepless nights; and then various things too numerous to mention, and, finally, visions of embroidery and the cradle season."

FASHIONS AT FOREIGN WATERING PLACES.

[Dieppe Correspondence of the New York World.]

Ladies' dresses have this year taken a style at the watering places which finds general favor, and which will be adopted as the walking dress for the winter. No hoops, except two or three at the edge of the petticoat, and short dresses, composed of two skirts, both very scant at the waist, and enlarging towards the [illegible]

Closing Scenes of the Trial of Colonel Lynch.

Found Guilty—The Death Sentence—Sketch of the Prisoner's Career.

We gather from the Toronto *Globe* of October 26th the following interesting description of the closing scenes in the trial of Colonel Lynch:

THE JURY RETIRE.

The jury retired at ten minutes past four, and the Crown officers not being willing to commence any other trial, at that advanced hour, business was suspended, and his Lordship, the council and the public awaited the return of the jury for an hour and twenty-five minutes. The Court remained crowded during the entire period, scarcely any one moving from their places, as the jury might come in at any moment. During the interval the prisoner, like the rest, chatted freely with his counsel, the Sheriff and some others who went to the dock to converse with him.

THE VERDICT.

At twenty-five minutes to six the Jury returned into Court, and the roll having been called by the Clerk, he inquired—Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed on your verdict?

The Foreman—The Jury have come to the conclusion that the prisoner is GUILTY.

The Clerk having recorded the verdict,

The Solicitor-General rose and said: I move, my lord, for the judgment of the Court on the prisoner.

His Lordship—Robert B. Lynch, have you anything to say why the sentence of the Court should not be pronounced on you for this felony?

PRISONER'S ADDRESS.

Prisoner, with a firm voice, replied as follows:

Well, my lord, you must be aware—you must have noticed—the inconvenience and disadvantage my counsel labored under in not being able to bring forward the evidence of those who could have proved clearly that I had no connection with the Fenian raids. I state now that I had neither hand, act nor part in the late invasion, and that I came to Canada not in the capacity in which it has been represented I came, but simply as the correspondent of a public journal. And in so doing, I was not aware that I violated either the laws of Canada or those of my adopted country. I was not aware there could be any objection to a reporter following the army, and chronicling the incidents and progress of the invasion. Had I known this, I would have been careful to have remained on the other side. With regard to the manner in which the Crown has conducted the prosecution in my case, I think and must confess that I have been very fairly dealt with. Both the Crown Solicitor and Mr. Cameron have carried on the prosecution in the most fair and impartial manner; and I feel that it is but right in me to make the statement.

His Lordship—The object in asking you to address the Court was to give you an opportunity of urging any legal objections, if you had them. It is too late now to discuss the facts of the case.

Prisoner—Well, my lord, you must be aware, with regard to legal objections, that I am not conversant enough of law to make any. I only know that I am innocent of the crime charged against me, and of which I have been found guilty. And I here pledge myself before that God in whose presence I must appear some day, that I am wholly innocent of the crimes for which I was brought here; and that I never saw [illegible] till I was arrested and brought into his [illegible] on the 2d of June. On that occasion I [illegible] placed in his house, for a short time previous to being brought up to the Court House.

The Crier then made the usual proclamation, prior to passing sentence of death.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

His Lordship, addressing the prisoner, said:

I am very sorry to find a man of your age and experience stand where you do to-day. You are a man who must have seen a good deal of the world—a man not without education and intelligence. The evidence brought before the Court is perfectly clear and conclusive that you were not in Canada as a reporter on the occasion charged in the indictment; but that you were armed and in some kind of command. What that was does not distinctly appear. But even though you were there only as a reporter, you ought to have known that no war had been proclaimed; that these men with whom you were seen were making an invasion, almost unparalleled, on a peaceful country; and that under the circumstances you were there to report the ravages of these men to others interested, in order that they might gloat and glory over the story. While a single word would have influenced the case to your prejudice, I carefully abstained from saying anything against you. But now it does not lie on me to extenuate your fault, or affect not to see it in its darkest light. You professed, with others, to redress the grievances of centuries—to right the wrongs of an oppressed people—and to remove the iron heel which you say the Saxon put on the Celt centuries ago; and yet you began by inflicting on us the very injuries of which you complained. Why should your iron tread be forced on us? Why should our homes be desolated and our young men be slain by you? Will any man of sense answer this plain question? Was it less than murder for you to come here in the dead of night to ravage our country and slay our people? And all this was done under color of relieving Ireland! Could any right you may have authorize you to commit such a wrong as you then perpetrated? This is putting your case in a very plain and clear light. You stand here surrounded by the friends and relatives of the men you slew on that occasion. If you were there as a reporter even, you were not guiltless. Your object was to encourage others to come if these men had been successful; or keep them away if the reverse had happened. Looking at your conduct in that light, you cannot be surprised that the law should be enforced and that you should suffer the dread penalty of that law—as I very much fear you will—for how could we punish the young, reckless and unthinking young men to be brought here for trial—who followed such as you, and placed confidence in you, if you were to be allowed to escape? Could you see any justice in punishing them in such a case? You complain unjustly that those who were in command on that occasion were not allowed to come here to give testimony in your behalf. But I cannot pervert the law, and the Crown cannot over-ride it. If the Crown had given any such pledge of safe conduct as had been spoken of, it could not be carried out. You have had all the justice you could possibly get, and had every advantage of the forms of law. Every one also abstained from urging too harshly against you that which might have been urged. But I would [illegible]

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Also, over the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad to St. Louis.

The balance of the lines West [illegible] here will be opened shortly, of which due notice will be given.

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Stock called for in the city.

J. K. PETTIBONE & CO.,

104 Randolph-st., opposite the Museum.

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NOTICE.—To [illegible] and Speculators.—For charter or sale,

A CANAL PROPELLER

Of 90 tons burthen, and light draft, well adapted for a trading boat, south. Would take a trading partner large enough to pay. Address, for information, "CANAL PROPELLER," Peoria, Ill.

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Very centrally located, and having been established eight years, is now offered for sale. The stock has been nearly all purchased East at the [illegible], and is complete in every department. [illegible]

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May send a specimen paper and their rates [illegible] for a column, payment in advance, to [illegible] Box 6178, Chicago, Ill.

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VETERINARY SURGEON [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

NEW HAVEN, Conn., October 22, 1866.

The celebrated Captain Kidd, who, as a certain chorus good once insisted, remarked confidentially, in rhyme, that he

"Murdered William More

As I sailed, as I sailed,

About forty rods from shore,

As I sailed,"

has again, in point of memory, become an object of interest. It appears that several [illegible] gentlemen, many of them influential citizens of this city, have determined to form a company for the purpose of procuring for the freebooter's treasure, which is supposed to be quietly covered with earth on Thimble Island, situated in Long Island Sound, about [illegible] miles from New Haven. The project is not new, as for many years credulous people have entertained suspicions concerning the exact locality where Captain Kidd buried his gold, and most of them have given Thimble Island the preference over all other localities. In fact, it has not unfrequently been the case that within the past twenty years the excitement has become so ripe that many private companies have been secretly organized, and during the summer months have prospected with considerable vigor.

The entire theory, as far as Captain Kidd's exploits in the vicinity of Thimble Island are concerned, rests upon certain circumstances respecting his return to America after his piratical career. It seems to be a well-established fact that he did harbor his vessel under the lee of Thimble Island, or rather Thimble Islands, (there being two islands of the same name nearly adjoining each other,) and that his vessel was completely hidden from the cruisers then searching for him. It is also well known that the freebooter and his crew frequently landed on the larger of the Thimble Islands, and that they uninterruptedly held their midnight orgies there for some time. One of the principal objects of curiosity on the island is Captain Kidd's punch-bowl, a large excavation in one of the rocks near the shore, perfectly symmetrical in its proportions; and although quite ponderous in appearance, is very exactly formed to suit the superstitious notions of visitors who believe it to be the work of the corsairs.

Next spring it is proposed to regularly incorporate the company now privately at work, with a view to more systematic action. As the *Herald* has already informed the public of the existence of two companies, one in Nova Scotia, the other in South Coventry, Conn., the addition of a third shows conclusively that there are still "fortune-hunters" left, and that "all the fools are not dead yet."

A Romantic and Tragic Story.

The following highly romantic and tragic story is from the New Orleans *Times*:

"Nearly a year ago one of the first merchants in the city met and loved a woman of English birth, whom he believed to be a widow.

"His advances were favorably received, and after many happy hours passed in pleasant converse, the gentleman at length declared his passion. To his surprise and chagrin, the lady, with many tears, informed him that her husband was not dead. A long story of unkindness, neglect, maltreatment, and a separate maintenance, was related. The fair one, with the utmost frankness, went into all the details of her wretched existence, and ended by hoping a divorce suit, then pending, would terminate in her favor. The gentleman, encouraged by the confidence, and eager for the possession of such a treasure, insisted on her at once departing for England, and bountifully supplied the lubricating material for the rusty machinery of the courts. The journey was made, and in the course of a few weeks the bagatelle of $12,000 was expended.

Not many moons elapsed ere the lover was favored with a most tender epistle, conveying, in the postscript, intelligence of another draft for $10,000, which he would, of course, pay on presentation. The business of the law proved exceedingly expensive. Two more drafts of $10,000 each were forwarded to this country, and promptly paid. The gentleman, becoming alarmed at the enormous drain on his purse, ventured to remonstrate, and begged the lady, if possible, to conduct the business with more economy.

"The communication in reply, dated at Paris, quietly informed him that the suit had been decided against her, that she was tied forever to the object of detestation, and that although she could never forget the disinterested friendship of the kindest of men, they must never again meet on earth.

"The unhappy gentleman, maddened at his folly, and crippled in business by the immense outlay of money, ended his existence by his own hand. Long after this tragedy the real creator of it presumes again to address the man she so wronged."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 27.

Manager Ives gives the following statement of the business at the Clearing House for the week ending to-day:

	Clearings.	Balances.
October 22..	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
" 23..	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 24..	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 25..	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 26..	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 27..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total ..	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Last week..	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

In spite of the cold, raw and disagreeable weather, which has prevailed almost throughout the entire week, the mercantile trade of the city has been steadily improving, and the aggregate amount of business shows a gratifying increase over that of last week, though it falls considerably short of the amount usually done at this season.

The general features of the money market presented no change to-day. Most of the discount houses reported an active demand for money, and in some quarters, it bordered on stringency, while elsewhere it was comfortably close. The course of exchange is for the present in favor of New York, and some of the banks are obliged to ship currency. This state of affairs cannot last long, and owes its existence entirely to the difficulty experienced in forwarding produce. The railroads are blocked with flour and other rolling freight, and grain shippers are holding off for a decline in lake freights. A few days, or week at farthest, will revolutionize this condition of affairs, and as soon as the pork crop fairly begins to move, there is no doubt but what currency will again flow Westward. The discount houses are pursuing a very conservative policy, and when advances are made on grain paper, wide margins are insisted on. First-class customers whose claims cannot be denied, are accommodated at the usual bank rate—10 per cent. In the open market good signatures are placed at 12@15 per cent, and less acceptable names at 18 per cent per annum.

The scarcity of Exchange continues, compelling some of the banks to remit currency. Round lots were placed between bankers at 25@30 cents premium—closing with more buyers than sellers, at the upper figure. Buffalo and Oswego bills were taken at ¼@30 cents discount, and Canada sight at ¼ off. The counter rates were 1-10 discount@par buying, and 50 cents@1-10 premium selling, most of the banks charging the upper figure.

The market for Foreign Exchange is quiet, and owing to the decline in gold, the currency rates are a shade easier. The bankers draw in small sums at the following rates for sight:

	Gold.	Currency.
London, ₽ £	$5.00	$7.20 @[illegible]
Paris, ₽ Franc	20	[illegible]
Berlin, ₽ Prussian Thaler..	73	1.11 @1.12
Norway, ₽ Rix Mynt	30	[illegible]
Sweden, ₽ Specie Daler	1.17	1.73 @1.74

On the Produce Exchange Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat opened 1@2c better, but at the close the advance was lost. Corn was buoyant and 5@7c higher. Oats advanced 2@3c. Rye was 3@4c better. Barley improved 3@4c. Lake Freights declined ½@1c. Whiskey was inactive. Provisions were quiet. Wool was dull. Seeds were quiet. Groceries were unchanged.

Gold was lower in New York to-day. The market opened at 146¾, declined to 145¾, and closed at 146¾. The following quotations were received by Boyd Bros. gold brokers:

10:00 a. m.	146¾	11:45 a. m.	146¾
10:30 a. m.	146¾	12.00 m.	146½
11:00 a. m.	146½	2:00 p. m.	146¾
11:15 a. m.	146¾	2:15 p. m.	146¾
11:30 a. m.	146¾		

Here there was an active inquiry for cash Gold, and though the brokers were paying full New York rates, there was not enough offering to satisfy the demand. Sales were made over the counter at 147¼@148. The demand is altogether on mercantile account, to pay customs. Silver was nominal at 1:30@136 buying—the upper figure for large.

The Public Funds were a shade better in New York to-day. Sixes of '81 advanced ¼; Five-Twenties of '62 were unchanged; Sixty-Fours advanced ¼, and the Sixty-Fives were ¼ higher. Ten-Forties were steady; Seven-Thirties advanced ¼ on all issues. Here the market was quiet. We quote:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—CHICAGO MARKET.

	Buying.	Selling.
Sixes, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20's, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20's, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20's, 1865	[illegible]	111
5-20's, small	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40's, large	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40's, small	[illegible]	[illegible]
7-30's, 1st series	[illegible]	[illegible]
7-30's, 2d series	[illegible]	[illegible]
7-30's, 3d series	[illegible]	[illegible]
7-30's, small	[illegible]	[illegible]
June Compounds, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
July Compounds, 1864	110	[illegible]
Aug. Compounds, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. Compounds, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. Compounds, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
May Compounds, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. Compounds, 1865	110	[illegible]
Sept. Compounds, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. Compounds, 1865	109	[illegible]

The Second National Bank quotes Government Securities as follows:

[illegible]

The market for Local Securities is very quiet. There are buyers of Chicago City Sevens at par and Cook County Sevens at 95½ ex-dividend. There are very few of either on the market.

—There is no special change either in the condition or tone of the Boston money market. Money continues easy at about 5@6 per cent. for call loans on approved collaterals, with occasional exceptions at still lower figures. Prime business paper is in request at 5@6 per cent, with the usual wide range for lower grades.

—In Philadelphia the supply of money seeking investments is in excess of the demand, and the rates for call loans on approved collateral rule at 4@5 per cent, and upon Government securities in large sums below the lower rate. The best business paper at short date is in request at 6@7 per cent per annum discount.

—There is an active demand for money at the Milwaukee discount houses, but the market remains in a comparatively easy condition, and bankers continue to supply first-class borrowers at 10 per cent. Eastern exchange remains firm, though shipments of grain are gradually increasing. Among bankers round lots passed at 75@$1.00 per $1,000. Counter rates remain steady at ¼ discount buying and ¼ to ¼ prem. selling. Buffalo and Oswego bills are bought at ¼ discount.

—The New York *Tribune* of Thursday says: "It is stated that a bank of large capital in this city has recently sold a portion of its privilege to issue circulation to a small bank for a compensation, and that the Comptroller of the Currency [illegible]

[illegible] tion."

—The total value of the imports at Boston for the month of July amounts to [illegible], and the total value of exports, to [illegible]. This shows an excess of imports over exports of [illegible]. The amount of merchandise withdrawn from warehouse for consumption is [illegible], and imports entered for consumption [illegible], showing the value of merchandise thrown on the market to be [illegible].

—The New York *Tribune* is inclined to think that money must command a higher rate of interest in Wall street, and says:

"The payment of the November coupons next week promises to be a disturbing element in the money market, calling, as it will, for a large increase of bank credits to move it. The demand for currency from the West and South still continues, and to the West promises to grow quite urgent, as the hog crop is ready for market. The issue of currency having almost ceased by the national banks, it is evident, in view of the steady advance in commodities, that borrowers of capital must pay higher rates for the use of money. Call loans are 5 per cent for new business. In commercial paper no change; best names open at 6 per cent, and good at 7@8. Long bills of ordinary credit 7 per cent."

—The New York *Evening Post* of Thursday says the "bear" interest started a story to the effect that the banks were going to present the Clearing House Certificates, and demand the greenbacks for the same at once—necessitating the Government to either sell gold or Five-twenties. This rumor caused several timid banks to begin to call in their loans, and the "bears" were not slow to increase the activity and nervous excitement by going round among the banks offering to borrow, but refusing to take any loans except to the amount of $200,000 or $300,000. As few or no banks were provided at a moment's notice with so large an idle surplus, the managers of this adroit piece of strategy were able to spread abroad the report that there was an active demand for money without really going to the expense of borrowing.

The banks did not draw, preferring to use the certificates in payment of Clearing House balances.

—The New York market for Foreign Exchange is dull. Bills at sixty days on London are selling at 108½@108⅞ for commercial; 109@109¼ for banker's; do at short sight, 110@110¼; Paris at sixty days, 5.20@5.16¼; do at short sight, 5.15¼@5.15; Antwerp, 5.20@5.17½; Swiss, 5.20@5.17½; Hamburg, 36@36¼; Amsterdam, 40½@41; Frankfort 40@41¼; Bremen, 78¾@79¼; Prussian thalers, 72@72¼.

—The entire currency (exclusive of State bank notes) in circulation is now upwards of eight hundred and seventy-six millions, according to the latest reports, viz:

Legal Tender notes, including Compounds	$[illegible]
Fractional currency	[illegible]
National Bank notes	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

—The following will show the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending October 23, and since the beginning of the year:

[illegible]

—The New York imports are as follows:

[illegible]

—The banking house of the Venango National Bank, in Franklin—a leasehold, with twenty years unexpired, and subject to a ground rent of $[illegible] per annum—was sold by the sheriff of Venango County on Monday, the 15th, as the property of Hon. C. V. Culver, for $[illegible].

—The following is the statement of the Bank of England for the week ending October 10, 1866:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	[illegible]	Governm't Debt	[illegible]
		Other Securities	[illegible]
		Gold Coin and Bullion	[illegible]

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	[illegible]	Government Securities	[illegible]
Rest	[illegible]	Other Securities	[illegible]
Public Deposits	[illegible]	Notes	[illegible]
Other Deposits	[illegible]	Gold and Silver Coin	[illegible]
Seven Day and other Bills	[illegible]		

The return gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,175,977	Decrease	[illegible]
Public Deposits	6,265,199	Increase	[illegible]
Other Deposits	17,454,673	Increase	[illegible]

On the other side of the account:

Gov't securities	£12,418,043	Increase	[illegible]
Other securities	[illegible]	Decrease	[illegible]
Notes unemployed	[illegible]	Decrease	71,705

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,972,163, being a decrease of £[illegible]; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £13,467,308, showing a decrease of £411,631 when compared with the preceding statement.

—The rate of interest in Europe is without quotable change; it has, however, been in improved request. The following are the latest quotations: London, 4½—4. Paris, 3—3½. Vienna, 5—6. Berlin, 5—5. Amsterdam, 6—6. Turin, 6—8. Brussels, 3—3¼. Madrid, 9—10. Hamburg, 6—2¾. St. Petersburg, 5¼—10. Frankfort, 4½—4. [The outside quotation represents the rate in open market.—ED.]

—The Bank of France return for the week ending October 11, is as follows:

INCREASE.

Bills discounted	fr. [illegible]
Treasury balance	[illegible]
Advances	[illegible]

DECREASE.

Cash in hand	[illegible]
Notes	[illegible]
Current accounts	[illegible]

The decrease in the coin and bullion is heavy, but, in view of the enormous stock still held by the bank, must be regarded in Paris with a feeling rather of relief than of uneasiness. Payments for grain have doubtless contributed chiefly to the diminution.

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for cash, October 27, 1866, received by Joseph M. Lyons & Co., Brokers, 36 South Clark street:

[illegible]

Market—First Board, strong; Second Board, steady.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 27, 1866.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1866.	1865.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dead Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. Wines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	4,000	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1866.	1865.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meat, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. Wines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]

The weather to-day was raw, cold and extremely disagreeable for all out door operations. The attendance on 'Change was good, and higher prices prevailed throughout the various Grain markets.

The Provision market was quiet but firm. New Mess Pork sold to the extent of 100 brls at $[illegible], deliverable on Tuesday. Bulk Meats were dull, with sales of about 2,000 pcs Dry Salted Shoulders, on p. t.—the market being quotable at 13@13½c. Green Hams were steady with sales of 500 pcs at 13c from the block. Lard was quiet with sales of 50 tcs New at 14c.

Whiskey was quiet with sales of 100 brls Bonded at 2[illegible]c deliverable at Peoria. Here there is very little offering, and holders were taking 31@32c, but we heard of no inquiry. There was nothing doing in Free.

Notwithstanding an advance of 10c in New York, our Flour market failed to respond, owing to the scarcity of freight room. Business was quiet. About 3,100 brls changed hands at $12.00@14.25 for White Winters; $12.25 for Red Winters; $10.00@11.25 for Spring Extras; $7.75@9.75 for Spring Supers; $5.75@6.87½ for Rye, and $10.00@10.50 for Buckwheat.

The Wheat market opened 1@2c better, and a fair business was done at the improvement, but toward the close it commenced to drag, and the advance was not sustained. We note sales of 126,000 bu at 2.40@2.50 for Red, by sample; $1.50 for Rejected Red; $2.26 for Extra Spring, delivered; $2.10@2.22½ for No. 1; $2.01@2.08 for No. 2 in R. I.; $1.96@1.98 for do in A. D. & Co.; $1.98@1.99½ for do in Central; $1.97½@1.94 for do in N. W. & N. S., [illegible] $1.66@1.74 for Rejected Spring—closing at $2.20 for No. 1; $2.01 for No. 2 in R. I., and $1.93½ for do in N. W. & N. S.

The improved advices from Liverpool, reported by the Cable last night, caused a buoyant feeling in Corn, and the market advanced 5@6c, though at the close the upward tendency was checked by rather less favorable news from New York. We notice sales of 351,000 bu at [illegible] for No. 1; 81@82c for No. 2 and 7[illegible]c for Rejected in store; 83c for No. 2 afloat, delivered at distillery, and 85c for No. 1 free on board. The market closed steady at 84c for No. 1 in store.

Oats were in good request and 2@3c higher, with sales of 95,000 bu at 41@42½c for No. 2 and 38@38c for Rejected in store, and 42c for No. 2 afloat. The market closed at 41½@42c for No. 2 in store—buyers at the former and sellers at the latter figure.

Rye was in good demand, and we note an advance of 3@4c, though at the close the improvement was not altogether maintained. Sales were made at 93@95c for No. 1 and 91@93½c for No. 2 in store—closing at 93½ and 92c.

There was an improved demand for Barley, and the market was 3@4c higher on No. 2, and [illegible] better on Rejected. We note sales at 75@77c for the former, and 60@63c for the latter.

Lake Freights were quiet and ½@1c lower, with engagements at 17@15c for Corn; 15¼c for Rye, and 18c for Barley to Buffalo. Wheat was taken at 19c from Milwaukee to Buffalo.

The Grocery market exhibits no change in its [illegible]

[illegible] the demand. [illegible]

Hoops and [illegible] steady; Iron and Nails, with Hardware goods, continue in good demand, and the market is well sustained.

Salt is steady and unchanged, with Domestic Fine selling at $2.85, delivered.

Seeds are quiet. Timothy is selling at $2.75@2.85, and Flax Seed is nominal at previous quotations.

Wool continues dull and quotably unchanged.

Lumber by the cargo is in better supply, and with a fair demand for good qualities the market is fully maintained.

The following despatches were read on 'Change to-day:

BUFFALO, October 27.

Wheat dull; No. 2 about $2.22. [illegible] at $2.40—held higher. Corn active [illegible]. Freights 17c on Corn to New York. Receipts—Wheat, [illegible] bu; Corn, [illegible] bu; Oats, [illegible] bu.

NEW YORK, October 27.

Flour 10c better; quiet at $10.00@[illegible]. Wheat stronger and quiet; No. 2 at $2.[illegible]. Corn firm and quiet at $1.[illegible] in store. Oats quiet at [illegible]c each. Pork firm at $[illegible]. Lard firm at [illegible]c. Whiskey quiet at [illegible]c. Gold, 146¾.

LATER.

Flour and Corn active and firm. Wheat firm. Oats buoyant at [illegible]c.

LATER.

In the afternoon the market for Corn was excited and 2@3c higher than at the close on 'Change, No. 1 in store opening at 85c and closing firm, with buyers at 87@c. No. 1 Spring Wheat was firm and ½c better, selling at $1.10½ in North Side houses. No. 2 Spring was nominally unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

(From the Independent.)

NEW YORK, October 23.

The tone of the market [illegible] which is not so brisk as it was. Country buyers are fewer, and buy sparingly. The holders of goods are pushing sales, and some inclined to extend credits to an indulgence. Sheetings and shirtings are steady. Fine bleached goods are scarce and firm; lower qualities hang on hand. Heavy browns are also dull, but stocks are not heavy, and prices are firm without buoyancy. Drills are in good demand and firm. There is more doing in Canton flannels and prices buoyant. Stripes and ticks are brisk. Denims are in moderate demand. Prints are the most desirable goods, and desirable styles are sold ahead of arrival. The stock of undesirable styles is offering at lower prices, without much success. Ginghams are steady. Delaines also are in lively request, selling well, with an upward tendency in price for very desirable styles. Cheap cloths continue to command a ready sale at full previous prices. Shawls of dark-colored good patterns are much sought for and are firm. The stock of all other styles is large and very weak in price. Broadcloths are dull and heavy. Fancy cassimeres show unusual dullness, and prices are very irregular. [illegible] Flannels are in good request. Blankets moderately so. Imported fabrics are less active and mostly lower in price. All common qualities are very slow of sale. Bombazines, merinos, and delaines have declined, and sell only slowly at the decline. All low grades show a large reduction in price. Black as well as colored fine silks are alone firm in price. Auction sales are few. Last Thursday's sale of French silks, woollens, velvets, and shawls was attractive, but prices were lower even for choice styles. Bonnet ribbons are in small supply, and show an advance in price.

Seeds in Baltimore—October 23.

New clover is selling at $8.37½@9.00 in small parcels, and old crop at $8.50@8.75, according to quality. Demand very fair and receipts limited. Timothy is dull at $2.50@3.00. Flaxseed we quote at $3.25@3.50 per bushel.

Seeds in Philadelphia—October 23.

Cloverseed is selling to a small way at from $7.50 to $8.50 per bushel. Timothy ranges at from $3.50 to $3.75. Flaxseed sells on arrival at $3.25@3.30 per bushel.

Philadelphia Flour Market—October 23.

The market, as we have noticed for some time past, continues very firm, and some holders are asking a further advance. About 1,500 brls sold in lots mostly to the home trade, at from $8.50@9.50 for superfine, $10.00@11 for extra; $11.50@13.75 for Northwest extra family; $12.50@14.50 for Pennsylvania, and Ohio family, and $15.50@16.50 ₽ brl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye flour is firmly held at $7.50@7.75 per barrel. In corn meal there is little or nothing doing.

Baltimore Provision Market—October 23.

No transactions are reported in lard or mess meat. The former is neglected and nominal, but the latter would bring full previous prices. Bacon is fairly active. Shoulders we quote at 17c for jobbing lots; sides at 19½c for rib, and at 20@20½c for clear; plain shipping hams at 20c, and fine sugar-cured do at 21½@24c, as to brand. Mess pork is quiet but steady at $[illegible] per brl.

Pittsburgh Oil Market—October 26.

There was again some little inquiry for bonded oil to-day, but prices were no better—in fact, they are hardly sustained, and the tendency is downward. We have a sale of 700 brls, to be delivered within twenty days, at 30½c, free on board cars here; 500 for November delivery in Philadelphia, at 31½c; and 500 for December delivery at the same price. From the above it will be seen that quotations may be fairly given at 30@30½c, free on board cars here, and 31@31½c delivered in Philadelphia. There are some very queer freaks in this oil business. We are cognizant of some of our refiners who refused some weeks since to accept 45 and 46 delivered in Philadelphia, who are now offering to sell at 31½c.

—Since the above was put in type, we have an additional sale of 300 brls reported at 30c, free on board cars. Market closed in Philadelphia at 31½c.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 27.

The Dry Goods market, though not active, shows a decided improvement, as compared with the trade of last week. There is no material change in values since our last report. We learn that the Eagle Mills at Pittsburgh have resumed operations, and the new proprietors will spare no pains to make their manufactures worthy of the reputation they have enjoyed heretofore.

For the information of the trade we would state that a large catalogue sale of Domestic Cottons, Woollen Goods, [illegible] will [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending October 27.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS.

[illegible]

LETTRES FRANCAISES, &c.

[illegible]

HOLLANDSCHE BRIEF.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS

PORT OF CHICAGO.

[illegible]

Railroads.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. James,

Formerly of James' Lock Hospital, Custom House-st., New Orleans, La., and now of 96 Randolph-st., Specialist in the treatment of private and infectious venereal diseases—Syphilis, &c.; also successfully treats Spermatorrhea, restoring the generative organs to their full power and vigor.

[illegible]

Dr. James can be consulted at his office and parlors, 96 Randolph-st., from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays during the forenoon.

Send for the "MONITOR," by Dr. James, and learn everything appertaining to Secret Diseases—containing only such information as all should know. Price of book, 25 cents. Address Dr. James, P. O. Box 686 Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Bigelow.

[illegible] 179 South Clark-st., [illegible] P. O. Box 134. [illegible]

To Those Suffering

[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

[illegible]

Your Destiny—Your Destiny

[illegible]

Private Matters.

[illegible] DR. CLARKE, [illegible]

Dr. Thomson.

[illegible]

Congress, Empire, and Columbian Spring Waters.

Messrs. SMITH & DWYER, 92 and 94 Lake-st., Chicago, are agents for the sale of the Waters in Chicago and vicinity, and will hereafter keep on hand a full supply fresh from the Springs.

For sale at New York prices.

Hotchkiss' Sons, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, and 92 Beekman-st., New York.

Miscellaneous.

MRS. LILLY H. PRESTON,

MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT

AND BUSINESS MEDIUM.

127 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

Office Hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

SCOTCH GRANITE. Wm. S. Seo & Co.,

386 HUDSON-ST., NEW YORK.

Sole Agents for the Scotch Granite Co., 35 Renfield-st., Glasgow, Scotland. We are prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs, Columns, &c.

Of any size and style, at the lowest prices. Importers and dealers in

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS AND SLATE MANTELS.

384, 386 and 388 Hudson-st., Also, corner Thirteenth and Hudson-sts., New York.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of FULLER & STEVENS, Dealers in Pianos, [illegible], is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. FULLER,

CHAS. W. STEVENS.

The business will be continued, and all accounts settled by the undersigned, at the old stand, No. 150 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

CHARLES W. STEVENS.

IMPORTANT TO

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS.

[illegible]

W. C. ALBERGER,

Care J. L. Alberger & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

[illegible]

EZRA TAYLOR,

Provision Inspector, Chicago Board of Trade and Packers' Association.

Transportation.

ST. JOSEPH MISSOURI RIVER

PACKET LINE,

In connection with the Hannibal and St. Jo. Railroad.

ST. JOSEPH AND OMAHA.

DAILY.

One of the Steamers composing this line will leave St. Joseph DAILY (Sundays excepted), on the arrival of the Express Train from the East, for

Rulo, Brownville, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, Council Bluffs and Omaha,

Making close connection at Omaha with the GREAT UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD for

Fort Kearney, Denver, Salt Lake and California.

This line is composed of FIVE FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS, and commanded by careful and experienced officers.

Tickets to be found at all the Principal Railroad Ticket Offices throughout the East and West.

[illegible] FORD, Superintendent,

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 4, 1866. [illegible] St. Joseph, Mo.

Business Cards.

COMMISSION HOUSE OF

REDMOND & CO.,

(Successors to J. M. REDMOND & SON, Chicago, Ill.) Quick sales, prompt returns and full information of [illegible] to shippers. Sell on consignment, Grain, [illegible] Flour, Seeds, Provisions and Produce. [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EVERYBODY

PURE CIDER RECTIFIED

For sale in large or small quantities by

J. H. WARREN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

[illegible] South Water-st., Chicago.

NOTICE TO GRAIN DEALERS.

I am now manufacturing a large

FANNING MILL,

[illegible]

Peru, Ill., Oct. [illegible], 1866. E. LEAVITT.

BLAIR & JEFFERSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE, 364 FRONT-ST.,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

[illegible] Liberal cash advancements made on consignments.

GEST, HATTEN & CO.,

Wholesale Commission Merchants,

No. 50 McGaa-st.,

(Between F and G-sts.) DENVER, COLORADO.

Blankets.

SPECIALTY.

BLANKETS.

DRINKER & ANDERSON,

120 Duane-st., New York,

OFFER FOR SALE

Blue Grey Blankets,

Brown Grey Blankets,

Sweat and Horse Blankets,

Bed Blankets,

Steamboat Blankets,

Railroad Blankets,

White & Col'd Mackinacs.

Orders executed at lowest market prices.

Musical

GEMS OF SCOTTISH SONG.—A Collection of the most beautiful Scotch Ballads, with Piano Accompaniment [illegible]

Hotels.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

BOSTON.

This favorite first-class Hotel, the largest in New England, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER [illegible]

COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Election, Tuesday, November 6.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Collector—Jacob Gross.

Town Clerk—Moses Gray.

Collector—William S. Swan.

Captain Michael O'Sullivan.

THE CITY.

REGISTRY LISTS.

We call the attention of our readers to the necessity of seeing to it that their names are placed on the registry lists before the day of election.

On Tuesday next the Boards of Registry will meet in the several voting precincts of the city, for the purpose of revising the lists, and placing thereon the names of all persons who are entitled to vote. It is made their duty to previously post up the lists in some place near the place of voting, in order that the people may have an opportunity of inspecting them, to see whether or not their names are on the lists.

REPUBLICAN WARD MEETINGS.

Thirteenth Ward—Monday evening, at Foix's, corner Larrabee street and North avenue.

Fourteenth Ward—Tuesday evening, at Chris. Grief's, Larrabee street, near Clybourne avenue. Good speakers will be present.

CAMPAIGN WARD COMMITTEES.

The following Campaign Ward Committees have been appointed for the campaign. They are requested to meet at the Headquarters, No. 151 Randolph street, room No. 7, on Monday at ten o'clock:

COOK COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Ratification Rally—The Candidates on the Union Republican Ticket.

Address by Hon. Norman B. Judd.

Speeches by Senator Ward, General Beveridge, H. S. Taylor, Major Stevenson, M. M. Shepard, and Others.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Old Board of Trade Hall for the purpose of ratifying the Union Republican nominations. The weather was of the worst possible description for a large gathering, the rain having descended freely all day and threatened a deluge at nightfall. The wind had blown strongly and coldly, and in order to reach the place of meeting it was necessary to wade through oceans of mud. Nevertheless the people came, and although the audience was not so numerous when called to order as it would have been with better weather, the proceedings had not progressed far ere the place was well filled.

The meeting was called to order by S. A. Irwin, Esq., who nominated Dr. C. V. Dyer to preside. The motion prevailed.

THE CHAIRMAN.

The President said he was just in from the country, where he had been with the candidates. They were here, and he would call on Senator J. D. Ward to address them.

SENATOR WARD

[illegible]

VOTING TWO BALLOTS.

A practice of election depending two ballots, one for County and State, and the other for Town and Ward officers, has been adopted in Chicago, and has been followed some ten years or more.

AMUSEMENTS.

The week has closed heavily, with a murky atmosphere, fast falling rain, and a sloppy earth; amusement would seem to be out of the question, and the chief occupation of men would seem to be how to avoid committing suicide.

LOCAL MATTERS.

We would call the attention of our readers to the California wines advertised in another column by Gale & Blocki.

Notice.—The Dentists are requested to meet at E. F. Wilson's Dental Depot for the transaction of important business, on Monday evening, October 29th, at 7½ o'clock.

M. W. SHERWOOD, President.

Poland's Magic Billious Powders.

Cholera.—A remedy is now offered to the American public that will cure the cholera in the advanced stages of the disease.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades at greatly reduced prices. F. E. RIGBY, 89 Randolph-st.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York Market.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

LATER NEW YORK MARKETS.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Louis Market.

New York Stock and Money Market.

New York Dry Goods Market.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Oswego Market.

Buffalo Market.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Toledo Market.

Philadelphia Market.

New Orleans Market.

Baltimore Market.

DIED.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—Twenty Mules, four to seven years old, good size and well broken for farm work. Address P. O. Box [illegible], Aurora, Ill.

TO TRADE FOR A CITY LOT, A fine Family Horse, Buggy, Harness and Coat. Address P. O. Box 536.

TWO EXPRESS WAGONS, WITH Horses and Harness complete.

HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS for sale.

I WILL EXCHANGE FOR CITY Real Estate, a pair of Horses, suitable for carriage or farm use.

FOR SALE—A black Canadian Pony.

Pianos.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—A splendid saloon.

FOR SALE—A Hardware and Stove store in one of the best locations in the city.

FOR SALE—A Coal and Wood Yard.

FOR SALE—A Rare Chance—A good Grocery and Provision Store, well situated.

FOR SALE—The oldest Jewelry Store.

FOR SALE—Small Flour and Feed Mill.

FOR SALE—$650—A bargain. Not half its cost, as I have to close out.

FOR SALE—A saloon, situated in the most central part of the city, opposite the Court House.

FOR SALE—Cheap—The stock, lease and fixtures of a good corner grocery.

FOR SALE—Retail Drug Store, situated in a county seat in Northern Illinois.

FOR SALE—A millinery and dressmaking business, now doing a first-rate trade.

FOR SALE—A cigar store, doing a good business. Good reasons for selling. Address P. O. box 742.

FOR SALE—Stock and tools of a Horse-Shoeing and Jobbing Shop.

FOR SALE—A Rare Chance—The stock, fixtures, good-will, and a long and cheap lease of a fashionable Millinery establishment. W. L. BARNUM, 92 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Grocery—Cheap—Room for a family.

FOR SALE—The best Restaurant, Saloon and Boarding House on Clark-st.

FOR SALE—One of the best Restaurants, doing a business of $20,000 per year. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A half interest in a first-class Restaurant.

Amusements.

VARIETY THEATRE.

C. M. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

G. H. BARTON, Manager.

Unprecedented success of the talented

NEW STARS.

MISS NELLIE TAYLOR,

The most Accomplished Vocalist in America.

MISS ANNIE GIBBONS,

MASTER JIMMY, The Wonder of the Age.

And the Great Stock Company.

New Novelties for next week.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD, Proprietor

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MR. EDWIN ADAMS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY—TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

LEONARD GROVER, Director of the Grand Opera.

TWO GRAND OPERA CONCERTS.

A GRAND MATINEE on Wednesday, Oct. 31.

F. WIDDOWS, Business Agent.

THE YANKEE ROBINSON

NEW ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

AND

COLISEUM,

Open MONDAY, November 5.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CHICAGO SKATING CLUB

Will be held at Parlor No. 1, Tremont House, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, 1866, at 8 o'clock p. m. By order of the Vice President.

FRANK DOGGETT, Sec.

CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

J. EDWIN MARTINE.

G. MIRASOLE'S ACADEMY, 214 Wabash-av.

MARTINE'S TERPSICHOREAN PARLOR, 248 and 250 Ohio-st.

J. EDWIN MARTINE.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

PALMER'S BLOCK,

44 & 46 RANDOLPH-ST.

130 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES, Buffalo Overshoes, &c., AT AUCTION,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

$50,000 WORTH

Foreign and Domestic Staple Dry Goods, Wool Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

By Catalogue,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

STANDARD BRAND PRINTS,

White and Brown Muslins, Flannels, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

1,000 Army Coats at Auction

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

B. T. LEE, City Auctioneer, 133 DEARBORN-ST.

RETAIL GROCERY.

THURSDAY, 20 crates of crockery.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, SALESROOMS 47 & 49 DEARBORN-ST., Chicago, Ill.

AT AUCTION.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

AUCTION.

Stock Dealers Take Notice!

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—New houses, on Madison, Warren and Washington-sts. WM. HANSBROUGH, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Or Rent—Dwelling house No. 43 Twenty-fourth-st.

FOR SALE—Two fine dwelling houses and lots.

FOR SALE—Cottage house on Park-av.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A new two-story brick house of 11 rooms.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A frame cottage house of 7 rooms.

TO RENT—My house, on Lake-av.

TO RENT—A desirable two-story brick house.

TO RENT—New dwelling, No. 35 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—Two stores on South Water-st.

FOR SALE—On Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st.

FOR SALE—Only $1,300—$300 down.

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—At a great bargain—30 lots on Indiana and Prairie-avs.

FOR SALE—Water Lot 16, B. 35, Sec. 21, West Side.

FOR SALE—Blocks 15, 16, 17, 18, 31, and 32, section 19.

FOR SALE—19 acres on State-st.

FOR SALE—A splendid residence lot on Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—By Wm. D. Kerfoot, 89 Washington-st., 10 acres of the finest land in Cook County.

FOR SALE—150 Choice Lots, at $10 and $15 per foot.

FOR SALE—We have but a few left of those choice ten-acre lots on the Blue Island-av. Plank Road. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—9 very cheap lots near Artesian Well. GEO. W. HILL, 17 Reynold's Block.

FOR SALE—Several desirable lots on the corner of State-st. and Wabash-av. T. B. FITCH & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—Or for Sale—Two new brick houses on Bucker-st. Inquire of ISAAC H. HOLDEN, Jr.

TO RENT—Cottage with 7 rooms.

TO RENT—A two-story house of nine rooms.

TO RENT—A large, beautiful residence.

TO RENT—Two cottages, on Alexander-st.

TO RENT—A nice house of ten rooms.

TO RENT—Part of a house, furnished.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, for gentlemen.

TO RENT—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with a well furnished front room, with or without board, on first floor of No. 132 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms, in a private family, each suitable for one or two gentlemen. Inquire at the house, 74 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—Furnished Rooms, at 178 Clinton-st., between Adams and Jackson.

TO RENT—One sleeping room for a single gentleman, at 203 Illinois-st., between State and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—Two suites of rooms, with board, in a private family.

TO RENT—By a private family, at 45 South Green-st., rooms suitable for lodging.

TO RENT—With or without board, several pleasant rooms.

TO RENT—Room, and furniture for sale. Apply at 76 Dearborn-st., Room No. 22.

TO RENT—In a private family, a neatly furnished room for one or two gentlemen. Apply at 33 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—First-class lodging rooms, at 249 State-st.

TO RENT—A nicely furnished front room, to two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with or without board, at 118 Adams-st., near the corner of Clark.

TO RENT—Furnished or unfurnished rooms on the South Side.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—A new brick packing house in Chicago. Apply to ALEXANDER BELL, Box 95, Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—A delightful country residence at Hinsdale.

TO RENT—A nice Basement, very suitable for barber shop or light manufacturing purposes.

TO RENT—A double floor, second story, in the most central part of the city.

TO RENT—Fine Store, southeast corner of Taylor and Clinton-sts. Inquire of CULVER & CO., 9 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—An Improved Farm of 40 acres of good land.

TO RENT—Offices, front and back, second floor, No. 135 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—One of the best located stores in the city for retail dry goods.

TO RENT—A very desirable basement office on Dearborn-st. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—A second floor. One of the most desirable locations in the city.

Strayed and Stolen.

STRAYED—Or Stolen—A little Grey Mare.

STRAYED—Or Stolen—From 297 South Clark-st., a Gray Mare. F. POWER, 297 South Clark-st., Chicago.

STRAYED—$25 Reward—From the stable of the Lake Tunnel. DULL & GOWAN, Contractors.

STOLEN—From my travelling bag at Galesburg, Ill. J. R. CHAFFEE. Adrian, Mich.

Lost and Found.

LOST—On Friday night, at the Academy of Music.

LOST—Certificate of Deposit, No. 285.

LOST—On Lake-st., on the 23d inst.

LOST—Saturday morning, a Pocket-Book.

FOUND—A Child's Fur Collar, which the owner can have by calling at 201 West Lake-st.

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—An active Life Insurance Canvasser.

WANTED—A reliable man to solicit advertising and job printing.

TRADES.

WANTED—Three first-class Coppersmiths, at FULLAGAR & SMITH'S Copper Shop.

WANTED—A good Tinner, to take charge of a shop in the country.

WANTED—A few good Carpenters.

WANTED—Tinners and furnace workers, at 88 LaSalle-st. F. A. SLACK.

WANTED—A man on pegged and sewed boots, at 679 West Lake-st.

WANTED—Several first-class painters. W. B. YOUNG & CO., plow manufacturers, 118 Indiana-st.

WANTED—Six first-class Carpenters. Apply Monday morning, at 222 Wabash-av.

WANTED—Two Tinners, at 182 Cottage Grove-av. Steady work all winter.

Wanted—Female Help.

SALESWOMEN, TRADES, &c.

WANTED—A girl to take charge of children. Apply at 168 Cass-st.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework. Washing not required to be done. Apply at 338 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Apply at 388 Wabash-av.

WANTED—Immediately, a Girl to do general work and take care of children. Apply at 356½ Wabash-av.

WANTED—An experienced Girl, to do general housework in a small family.

WANTED—A competent Girl (English, German or Norwegian), to do general housework. Apply to 456 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A Girl to do chamber-work and washing for a small family.

WANTED—An experienced woman to take charge of a baby. Apply at 266 West Washington-st.

WANTED—At 203 Warren-st., a good girl to do general housework. Must be a good cook.

WANTED—A girl to cook on a small boat.

WANTED—A competent, reliable girl to do the cooking, washing and ironing for a family of three persons. Call at 1110 Wabash-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts.

WANTED—In a small family, a German, Norwegian, Scotch or English girl, who is a good cook. The highest wages paid. Inquire at 456 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A smart, tidy girl for general housework and assistant, at 251 Indiana-st., North Side.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—3,000 men to work on the levee in Carroll, Madison, Tensas and Concordia parishes, in the state of Louisiana, and on the Mississippi River. The works are now commenced and will last all winter. The highest wages paid and payments made monthly. Apply on the works, or to P. J. KENNEDY, at the City Bank of Vicksburg, Contractor for Madison and Tensas.

WANTED—500 experienced Railroad Graders (Irishmen preferred), to work on the grading of the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad, in Western Iowa. Wages $1.75 per day. Board $3.50 per week. W. W. WALKER, Vice President and Chief Engineer.

WANTED—2 assistant bookkeepers, 2 salesmen, 1 conductor, 2 brakemen, 1 fireman, 1 porter, 2 drivers, 2 apprentices. Address J. M. MOORE & CO., Box 1707, enclosing 10 cents for reply.

WANTED—Every business man in the United States out of employment. A. C. BROWN & CO., 128 Lake-st.

WANTED—One hundred good business men to operate in the West with one of the finest articles ever offered. Some capital required. A. C. BROWN & CO., 128 Lake-st.

WANTED—125 sawmill hands; also, choppers for the pineries. Good wages and steady employment for the winter.

WANTED—Immediately—Four good tinners, to whom good wages will be paid. Apply to CLARK & GRIFFITH, in rear of 145 Lake-st.

WANTED—500 Mechanics, out of employment, to sell my publications. Address W. J. HOLLAND & CO., 38 Lombard Block, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Ladies in want of reliable servants, with city references, can be supplied at MRS. D. PRATT'S Emporium, 150 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Early Monday, 50 Coal Miners. OLMSTED & SNELL, Room 4, 100 Madison-st.

WANTED—125 men to work in and about saw-mills in Michigan and Indiana. Apply to PARSHALL & SMITH, 128 South Clark-st., Room 11.

WANTED—All men looking for employment of any kind to apply to PARSHALL & SMITH, 128 South Clark-st., Room 11. Applicants by mail enclose ten cents.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A Gentleman or Lady of genteel address and unquestionable moral character, to canvass for a few days in this city, to whom large pay will be given. Address, immediately, stamp enclosed, "Literary," Chicago P. O.

WANTED—Purchaser for furnished office, fully insured, with sleeping apartment attached. Inquire at No. 4 Hilliard's Block, northeast corner South Water and Clark-sts.

WANTED—Sour Cider. Apply to ELDER & MAXFIELD, 137 Kinzie-st., corner LaSalle.

WANTED—An interest in an established commission house. Address "A T," 161 South Water-st.

WANTED—A Scotch Boy of respectable parentage, from 14 to 17 years of age. Apply to A. MURRAY, 38 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A young lady desires to give instruction on the piano. Address "E N B," P. O. Box 1686, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To Purchase—One well-trained rat dog, Scotch Terrier. Apply at rear of No. 114 Lake-st., to F. KENT.

WANTED—$2,500, for three years, on good city property. Address "T H," Tribune office.

WANTED—A young man of some business experience. Address, with real name, "H A," Tribune office.

WANTED—A business man with $10,000, in this city. Address "INVESTMENT," Tribune office.

WANTED—A good, reliable man to canvass in every ward and town in Cook County. Apply immediately to HENRY GRAM, 198 Lake-st., Room 6.

WANTED—A young lady, of many years experience, is desirous of obtaining a few pupils for instruction on the piano. Address "A M C," Box 1090 P. O., or at H. M. Higgin's Music Store, 117 Randolph-st.

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence—I wish to correspond with a number of young ladies. Address "A J," P. O. Box 2049.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Coal Land—One-fourth interest in 45,000 acres of Peach Orchard coal land in Pike Co., Kentucky. Apply to T. S. BAKER, 134 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—At the shore shaft of the Lake Tunnel. DULL & GOWAN.

FOR SALE—At the shore shaft of the Lake Tunnel, 25,000 refused brick. DULL & GOWAN.

FOR SALE—A large stock of sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, glazed sash, window frames, &c. 41, 43 and 45 South Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—At a sacrifice, a heavy gold hunting case watch. Address "CASH," P. O. Box 19.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A Littlefield parlor furnace, large size. No. 14 Pacific-av., near Union Park.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Portable Engines of all sizes, from 4 to 30-horse power, new and second-hand.

FOR SALE—At a bargain—A good second hand 25-horse power steam engine. WILLARD & BROUGHTON, 94 Wisconsin-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—Steam boiler, 62 inches in diameter.

FOR SALE—36-inch Farrar Surfacer, in good running order. T. GOODWILLIE, North Pier Planing Mill.

FOR SALE—One portable engine and boiler. CHIPPIN BROS., 138 South Water-st.

A SECOND-HAND PORTABLE ENGINE wanted. Apply to ELDER & MAXFIELD, 137 Kinzie-st., corner LaSalle.

ENGINE LATHE, 12-FT. BED, 20-IN. swing, screw feed.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—An excellent dairy or grain farm.

FOR SALE—One of the best farms in Cook County. J. H. ANDREWS, Room 7, M. E. Church Block.

FOR SALE—Between 4,000 and 5,000 acres of prairie land, with some timber. GEO. W. HILL, 17 Reynold's Block, Real Estate office.

Situations Wanted.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

SITUATION—Wanted—As bookkeeper or clerk.

SITUATION—Wanted—As bookkeeper.

SITUATION—Wanted—A good address and acquaintance.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, having just arrived from the East.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lad 17 years of age.

TRADES, &c.

SITUATION—Wanted—In some wholesale dry goods or notion house. Address "C H Y," Tribune office.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a woman, in a private family, as dressmaker. Address "B D," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As seamstress.

SITUATION—Wanted—As wet nurse, by a young and healthy woman.

SITUATION—Wanted, by a young lady who has had experience in teaching.

SITUATION—Wanted, in a Hotel or Restaurant, as Cook. Address "C J," Tribune office.

Agents Wanted.

WANTED—Agents—$1,500 per year.

WANTED—Agents—$150 per month.

WANTED—Agents—Small capital required.

AGENTS—Wanted—A Silver Watch.

AGENTS—Wanted—Experienced book and engraving canvassers. CHARLES HILL, 132 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For Greeley's History. Second volume now ready. GEO. & C. W. WOOD, 165 Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—$28.80 per day. CO., 115 Nassau-st., New York.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell "Coldwell's Illustrated Photographic Domestic Bible." Inquire at No. 121, Room 1. GLIDDEN, Gen. Agent.

AGENTS—Wanted—Extraordinary inducements to male and female agents. PALMETTO SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS—Wanted—Experienced first-class canvassers, to sell "PRAYER AT VALLEY FORGE." 11 Miller's Block, corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the LOST CAUSE, the only official Southern history of the war, by E. A. Pollard, of Virginia. C. W. LILLEY, Publisher, 26 Reynolds' Block, Chicago, Ill.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—On or about November 20th, a nicely furnished room, with board, for a gentleman and wife. Address, stating terms and location, "B C," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—A house of medium size, with modern improvements, on the South Side. Inquire of T. J. MAPLES, at the Fourth National Bank.

WANTED—To Rent—Three rooms, for housekeeping, for a gentleman and wife, without children, within one mile of Court House. Address "M J M," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent or Purchase—A good house, containing ten or eleven rooms, and modern improvements.

WANTED—To Rent—Two well furnished rooms, without board, suitable for three or four gentlemen, within a few minutes walk of the Court House.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished house containing 3 parlors, 3 or 4 bedrooms, &c., with all the modern conveniences.

WANTED—To Rent—A first-class dwelling.

WANTED—To Rent or Purchase—A grain warehouse or hotel in Central or Northern Illinois. Mendota, Ill.

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BOARDING—Two gentlemen wishing board, and willing to room with others, can find good accommodations at 283 Michigan-av.

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BOARDING—Two gentlemen who would room together. Address "C. A. DAY."

BOARDING—Four gentlemen who would occupy one large, newly furnished room. Price $8 each, per week. "C. A. DAY."

BOARDING—An unfurnished room, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER [illegible]

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